Getting Started

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Documentation Conventions

Typeface Conventions

Bold	Indicates a button, menu selection, tab, dialog box title, or prompt on a dialog box.
Italics	Indicates text to be entered into an entry field, selections from drop-down lists and dynamic variables.
UPPERCASE	Indicates the name of a share.
ITALICS UPPERCASE	Indicates a filename.
`Letter Gothic`	Represents KiXtart script and batch file code.
Arial, 8 point	Represents an example used to illustrate a topic.
▶	Indicates the start of a process with a sequence of steps.

Keyboard Conventions

F1	Press the **F1** key to receive context-sensitive help regarding the currently selected dialog.
F2	Press the **F2** key from any entry to allow the selection of Dynamic Variables from the Dynamic Variables list.

Other Conventions

9x	Represents the collection of operating systems including Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows Me.
NTx	Represents the collection of operating systems including Windows NT, Windows 2000, Windows 2003 and Windows XP.
x:	Represents a drive on the computer, most often this is the system drive.
	Press this button to locate the resource required by the entry.
	**Special notes providing information that is related to the specific topic.**
	**Special tips that provide alternative ways to accomplish tasks and useful pieces of advice.**

Contacting ScriptLogic

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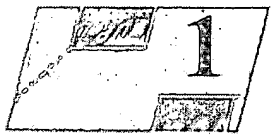
ScriptLogic on the Web

ScriptLogic can be found on the web at www.scriptlogic.com. Our web site offers customers a variety of information:

- Download product updates, patches and/or fully functional 45-day evaluation products.
- Locate product information and technical details.
- Find out about Product Pricing.
- Search the Knowledge Base for Technical Notes (Teknotes) containing an extensive collection of technical articles, troubleshooting tips and white papers.
- Search Frequently Asked Questions, for the answers to the most common non-technical issues.
- Contribute or download Custom Scripts.
- Participate in Discussion Forums to discuss problems or ideas with other users and ScriptLogic representatives.

Introduction to ScriptLogic



Welcome to ScriptLogic

Having trouble managing a tangled web of client logon scripts? Wasting time visiting computers all over your organization? Do you want to easily maintain consistent desktops for all clients? Well, sit down, relax, and put your feet up! **Welcome to the world of ScriptLogic!!**

ScriptLogic provides an alternative to the mundane task of logon scripting as well as a centralized environment to work from. Rather than maintaining many logon scripting files, use a single familiar graphical interface to maintain all of your client configurations. Updates are a snap. No more wasted time (and worn out shoes) running to every workstation. Perform system configurations for users, no matter what city, state, or country they log in from. **Save time and money with ScriptLogic!!**

What is ScriptLogic?

ScriptLogic introduces a simple graphical interface (GUI) that automates client network logons and computer configurations. It maintains all users' logon configurations in a single location and in an organized fashion. The ScriptLogic Manager maintains configurations for mapping network drives, printers, search paths, environment variables, security policies, desktop shortcuts, registry settings, operating system service pack distribution and more. Not only are all of these configurations available, but they can be set to execute for specific groups of computers, operating systems and user types using ScriptLogic's Validation Logic. Using custom scripts, these settings can be customized to meet specific network requirements. They can also add further functionality to ScriptLogic. Custom scripts are written using KiXtart, an enhanced scripting language and processing engine.

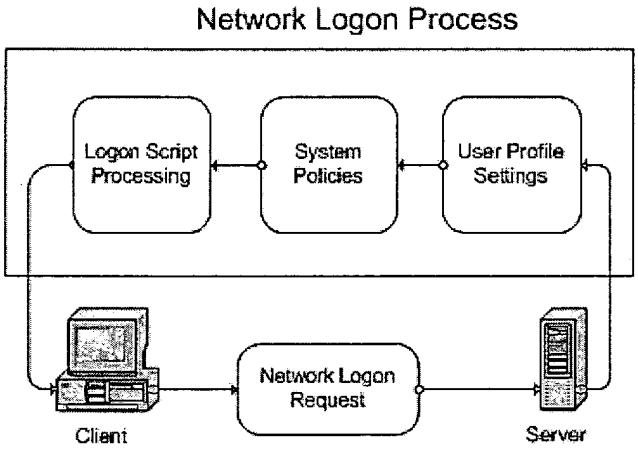
Centralizing network administration details greatly reduces the time spent configuring new computers. It saves the administrator from running to each and every computer to modify settings. Using ScriptLogic, users will not have any interruption of work. Administrators will no longer have to modify or maintain possibly hundreds of scripts each time a change is needed. Instead, the change is made in one place, the ScriptLogic Manager. All changes made in the manager are distributed to each user the next time they log on to the network. **The ScriptLogic Manager does it all!!**

After working with this logon scripting solution, you'll wonder how you ever got along without it!

Getting Started With ScriptLogic

ScriptLogic is an application that is executed during the logon process as a user logs on to the network. There are a number of tasks that occur during the logon process. The user first enters a user name and password. This information is sent to the authenticating domain controller for validation. Once the user's request is granted, the following tasks occur in the specified order:

- User profile is loaded.
- System policies are applied.
- Logon script is executed. This is the starting point for ScriptLogic configurations.



User Profiles

The first task to occur when a user successfully logs on to the network is the loading of the user profile.

What are User Profiles

A user profile is a collection of settings that define the user's environment. This includes operating system environment settings, system colors, mouse settings, window settings and more. Using profiles enable a computer to have multiple users log on to the same computer while preserving each user's settings.

Windows NTx operating systems, by default, create a user profile for each person that uses the computer. Windows 9x, by default, has a single user profile that is shared by all users of the computer. You can enable individual profiles using the Users applet found in the Control Panel.

There are three types of user profiles that can be implemented in a network setting. They are local, roaming and mandatory. By default, local profiles are kept on the hard drive of the local computer. Roaming and mandatory profiles are profiles that are stored on a network server.

A roaming profile is used to allow users to roam from one computer to another while maintaining a common look and feel of the desktop. To accomplish this, the roaming profiles feature maintains two copies of the profile, a local copy of the user settings (profile) and a copy that is stored on the network. At logon, the user's profile is copied from the network to the local drive. Any changes to the profile during this session on the workstation are made to the local copy of the profile. Each time the user logs off the network, the network copy of the profile is updated with the changes that were made to the local copy of the profile.

A mandatory profile is the same as a roaming profile with the exception that any changes to the local profile are not saved back to the network. Therefore, they will not be available for the user for his next session. This enables the organization maintaining the computer to have full control over the operating system settings on each computer.

Drawbacks of Profiles

There are several drawbacks of roaming and/or mandatory profiles. They include overhead, performance, synchronization and cross-platform compatibility issues.

Over time, profiles grow in size. As profiles approach 5, 10 or even 20Mb in size, they tend to slow down the overall logon process. Overall network performance also degrades when there are a lot of users, each pulling down a 10Mb profile at the same time. For instance, employees usually arrive to work and log on to the network at approximately the same time in the morning. The user's profiles will be downloaded at approximately the same time. This could really slow down the network. For users that log on to the network via dial-up networking, roaming and mandatory profiles of a large size become unusable.

Often the locally stored profile becomes out of synch with the copy of the profile on the server. In this situation, the user is questioned as to which copy they would like to keep. More often than not, the user chooses the wrong one.

Roaming profiles will work when users log onto computers with different operating systems but there may be some differences that might confuse the user. Because of this, using profiles in an environment with mixed operating systems can become a problem.

A better solution

ScriptLogic provides users with the ability to log on to any computer; however, it does not have the drawbacks of roaming profiles. This is due to its unique approach to managing user profiles. Instead of copying the user's profile to and from the network, ScriptLogic simply manipulates the user's local profile during the logon process. This is done by combining the administrative template settings defined in the ScriptLogic Manager with the user's domain account information. The combined settings are then applied to the locally stored user profile.

System Policies

After the user's profile has been loaded, system policies are applied to the user's environment.

System Policies are a set of rules designated to a specific user, group of users or computer that control the user's ability to change the appearance of the desktop, control panel restrictions, shell restrictions and others. These policies are modified on an NT 4 domain using the Microsoft Policy Editor (poledit.exe), or through Group Policy Objects (GPOs) in a Windows 2000 Active Directory environment.

ScriptLogic has the built-in ability to manage System Policies. This feature can be used either independently or in conjunction with Microsoft's policy settings. No longer does the Administrator have to learn a separate utility. Using the easy to use ScriptLogic environment, these policies can be configured and maintained. ScriptLogic can maintain policy settings for the Active Desktop, Computer, Windows Explorer, Internet Explorer, Network and System settings and MS DOS application capabilities. The policies are validated using ScriptLogic validation logic and are applied to the client machine during the logon process. ScriptLogic's system policies are available for all Windows operating systems.

Logon Script Processing

After the system policies are set, the user's logon script is processed.

A logon script is a batch file (.BAT) or command file (.CMD) that executes when a user authenticates to the network. Logon scripts contain startup tasks for users. Mapping network drives, configuring environment variables, and network printer configuration, among other things are all tasks that a logon script can establish as part of the user's network environment.

Due to the limited functionality of batch and command files (the inability to detect group membership), multiple batch files can be used to manage more complex resource mappings within the organization. The use of multiple batch files can become cumbersome.

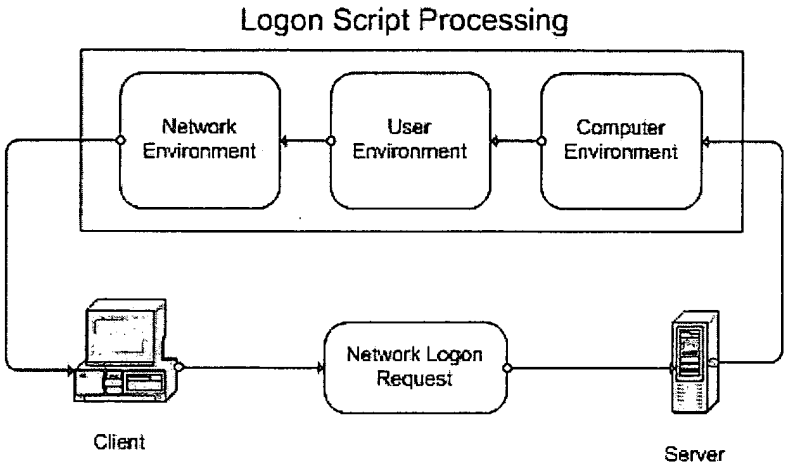
Another technique that can be used to manage more complex resource mappings is the use of custom scripting. Logon scripts can be written in any of several scripting languages such as KiXtart, VBscript, Windows Script Host, or Perl to name a few. These scripting languages offer extended benefits over batch file commands and allow for more complex logon scripting to occur. The problem with directly using any of these languages is that it requires the administrator to first learn the language in order to use it.

ScriptLogic provides the best solution to managing user environments and logon scripts. The ScriptLogic application executes during the logon process every time a user authenticates to the network (assuming the user's logon script is set to SLOGIC). The SLOGIC batch file performs a few initial system checks and then starts the ScriptLogic application to configure the user's environment. Once the user's initial environment is set up, ScriptLogic can extend further to configure the Operating System, User Interface and installed applications. This is done based on the current user, the operating system and the network connection method (i.e. LAN or dial-up).

ScriptLogic is based on KiXtart, a powerful scripting language. KiXtart is a logon scripting language and enhanced batch file language system for Microsoft operating systems. It supports Microsoft operating systems from Windows 95 and above. ScriptLogic updates a KiXtart script as it is configured within the manager. Using ScriptLogic the network administrator does not have to manage logon scripts, learn a new scripting language or worry about writing and debugging custom scripts. ScriptLogic does it all in a simple to use interface and in a much shorter timeframe.

ScriptLogic's Logon Script Functionality

Let's categorize ScriptLogic's logon script functionality into three (3) categories: Network Environment, User Environment, and Computer Environment settings. Using settings of each of these three categories, ScriptLogic customizes each user's working environment.



A user's **Network Environment** settings may consist of drive mappings, printer redirections, Internet settings, and MAPI profile settings. The **User Environment** consists of settings that affect the specific user logging on to the client workstation. These settings consist of security policies, launching of applications on startup, shortcuts on the desktop, Microsoft Office folder redirections as well as Windows folder redirections and Outlook client settings. The **Computer Environment** are settings that affect the workstation the user logs on from regardless of who the user is. This consists of settings such as service pack updates, registry settings and legal notices.

Once the ScriptLogic logon script is executed, the client's working environment is established. They now have their own customized configurations including familiar mapped drives, search paths, and others no matter what workstation they log on from. They can get right to work; more importantly, without interrupting the Network Administrator from more pressing issues.

Installing ScriptLogic

Before You Begin

Installing ScriptLogic is a simple process, however, it might be a little unnerving for some. Installing software to a domain controller is an issue that should never be taken lightly, but with ScriptLogic there is no cause for concern.

Installing ScriptLogic poses no threat to current users on the network. In fact, ScriptLogic is not utilized by any user unless you manually assign ScriptLogic's logon script to your user's account.

Following the install process, there is no need to reboot your server. All ScriptLogic configurations are done at the time of install. Users logged onto the network will not be disturbed by this installation.

Prior to installing any software, it is a good idea to perform a full backup of your system. If you do not have a backup at this time, please initiate one prior to installing this software.

There are several pieces of information that must be known before installing ScriptLogic. The following checklist will help you identify this information to ensure a smooth installation.

Does your hardware meet the recommended system requirements?

ScriptLogic is fully compatible with Microsoft Windows Operating Systems including 9x, Me, NT, 2000, XP and 2003 server. It is also compatible with Microsoft Terminal Server, Back Office, Back Office Small Business Server, and Citrix MetaFrame/WinFrame.

The following list represents ScriptLogic's Recommended Server and Client hardware requirements.

- **Minimum Server Requirements**

Operating System:	Windows NT 4.0 Server
Disk Space:	*
Processor Speed:	*
Memory:	*

* The minimum requirement for installing the operating system is sufficient to install and run ScriptLogic.

- **Minimum Client Requirements**

Operating System:	Windows 95, Windows NT 4.0
Processor Speed:	Pentium II, 233 MHz
Memory:	32 MB of RAM

Where should ScriptLogic be installed?

ScriptLogic is designed to be installed on any Domain Controller on the network. The Domain Controller that the program is installed on is referred to as the Operations Master.

Two special user accounts must be available before the install is started.

The ScriptLogic service provides the ability to perform tasks that require administrative rights without sacrificing user-level security at the workstation. By using this specialized service, ScriptLogic is able to make changes to the registry, install software, add printers, synchronize time and perform any other tasks that require elevated rights during the logon, logoff or shut down sequences.

To install the ScriptLogic service, two unique sets of user credentials must be supplied. One user account must have local administrative rights on each workstation. By default, the global Domain Admins group is a member of the local Administrators group on each NT based workstation. Selecting a user account that belongs to the Domain Admins group would satisfy this requirement. This account will be used by the ScriptLogic service on each server to remotely install the ScriptLogic service on each workstation.

The second user account will be used by the ScriptLogic service on each workstation to perform the actual tasks that require the elevated administrative rights. This user account only needs to be a member of the Domain Users group.

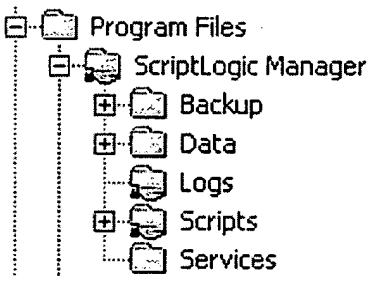
Be sure to remember the logon name and password for these accounts. You will need to use this information to install the ScriptLogic service following the installation.

Upgrading from a previous version of ScriptLogic

If this version of ScriptLogic is being installed as an update from a prior version be sure to read the ScriptLogic release notes which can be found online.

Installing ScriptLogic

The ScriptLogic installation program creates the following subfolders under the Program Files folder as a default location. This location can be changed during the installation process.



\ScriptLogic Manager

This folder consists of all necessary program files needed by the manager. This includes online help and default configurations for the ScriptLogic Manager. This folder is shared as SLOGIC$ by the default installation.

\ScriptLogic Manager\Backup

This folder contains backups of each profile's client configurations.

\ScriptLogic Manager\Data

This folder contains profile description and validation logic defaults.

\ScriptLogic Manager\Logs

This folder contains all log files created as specified on the Logging tab found within the Profile Options dialog box. This folder is shared as LOGS$ by the default installation.

\ScriptLogic Manager\Scripts

This folder includes all necessary files to load and run KiXtart and ScriptLogic scripts. This folder includes the configurations made in the ScriptLogic Configurations dialog box. The files in the Scripts folder will be published to the domain controllers when replication is requested. This folder is shared as SLSCRIPTS$ by the default installation.

\ScriptLogic Manager\Services

This folder contains the files necessary to create and configure the ScriptLogic service.

Performing the Install

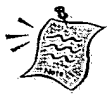
The following series of steps walk you through the installation of ScriptLogic. ScriptLogic can be installed on any Domain Controller or Member Server (with a NETLOGON share) on your network. Be sure to read the preceding sections of this chapter to learn about the information you will need to know for the installation.

The ScriptLogic installation requires administrative rights. If you are not logged on as an administrator, please log on as an administrator before starting the installation.

If you are installing ScriptLogic from a CD and your CD-ROM supports AutoRun, the ScriptLogic install will begin automatically. If the installation program does not begin automatically, press the Windows Start button and select **Run**. At the prompt, type *x:\setup.exe*, where *x* is the letter of your CD-ROM drive. Press the **OK** button.

The installation wizard walks through a series of dialog boxes prompting for information that is needed to copy the ScriptLogic program to your computer as well as configure ScriptLogic for its initial use. Pressing the **Next** button on each dialog box will advance to the next option. The **Back** button will go back to the prior dialog box. Pressing the **Cancel** button will abort the install.

1. **Welcome** is the initial dialog box. Press the **Next** button to continue.
2. The **Software License Agreement** dialog box appears. If you agree with the license agreement, press the **Yes** button to continue.
3. On the **Registration** dialog enter your **Name, Company** in the appropriage entries. These fields are required. If you have purchased ScriptLogic enter your **Registration Key.** Users evaluating ScriptLogic should leave the registration code blank. You may optionally press the **Browse** button to locate your *register.ini* file. If you have this file it can be used in place of manually typing in your Name, Company and Registration Key information. If no *register.ini* file exists, manually enter the requested information. Press the **Next** button to continue.
4. The following dialog box, **Information**, provides extra release notes not mentioned anywhere else. Press the **Next** button to continue after reading this information.
5. On the **Choose Manager Location** dialog box, select a path and destination folder. The default installation path is *x:\Program Files\ScriptLogic Manager.* Press the **Next** button to continue.
6. If you are upgrading ScriptLogic, the previous version of ScriptLogic should be detected at this point.



Before installing any product upgrade, a complete backup should be performed.

You are informed that all existing configurations will be saved. Press the **OK** button to continue.

7. On the **Choose Log Path** dialog box, select a path and destination folder. This folder is where the log files are stored. Log files store information about users as they log on to the network. The contents of the log files are customizable within the Profile Options dialog box.

   The default installation path is *x:\Program Files\ScriptLogic Manager\Logs*.

Choose this directory carefully. Log files grow in size as they are constantly updated every time a user logs into the network. Make sure the drive has enough available disk space to handle these logs.

   Press the **Next** button to continue.

8. The **Log Share Name** dialog box appears. Enter the share name of the Logs folder. By default, the installation program creates this share name as LOGS$. Leave this entry blank to disable logging.

   Logging can be enabled at a later time in the Profile Options dialog box.

   Press the **Next** button to continue.

9. On the **Select Program Folder** dialog box, enter a Program Folder name or accept the default. Press the **Next** button to continue.

10. Confirm the installation settings and press the Next button to begin the installation of the program files.

11. After the files are finished copying, press the **Finish** button to complete the installation.

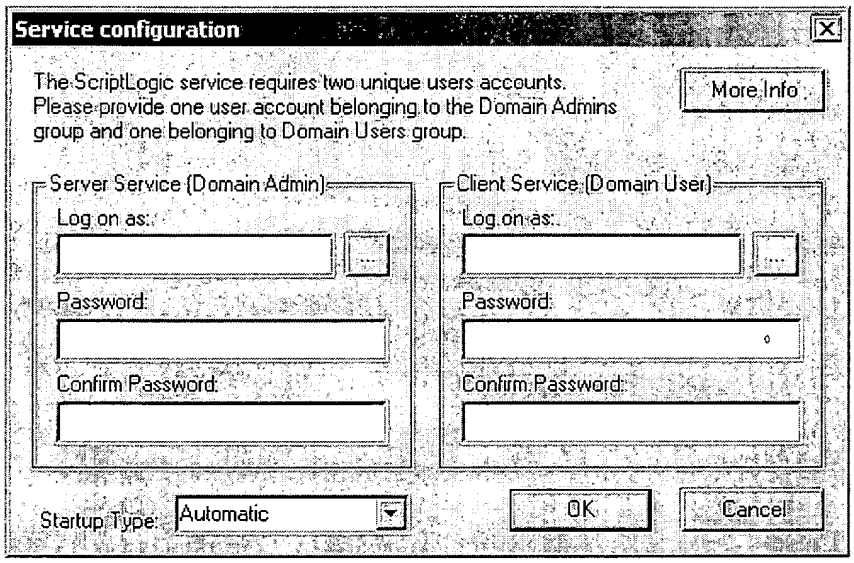
12. Once the installation is complete, the Server Manager will automatically load. The Server Manager must be updated with Server information and the service must be installed/updated.

    If this is the first-time installing ScriptLogic (ie. not an upgrade), you will be prompted to auto-detect the Domain Controllers on your network. Press the **Yes** button to automatically allow ScriptLogic to locate your domain controllers and populate them in the list. You can manually update the server list by pressing the **No** button. To manually add a server to the server list, press the **Add** button. To force the Server Manager to automatically discover your networks servers, press the **Discover** button.

    After updating the Server Manager with all server information, the ScriptLogic Service must be started.

To install or update the ScriptLogic service, click on the individual service cell or the ScriptLogic Service column header to select all servers. Right-click on the selected server(s) and select Install service or Update service image from the popup menu.

Enter the Login Id and Password for both a Domain Admin and a Domain User account. These entries are required if the services were selected to be installed. The Domain must also be provided. Press the More Info button to read more about these two special accounts.

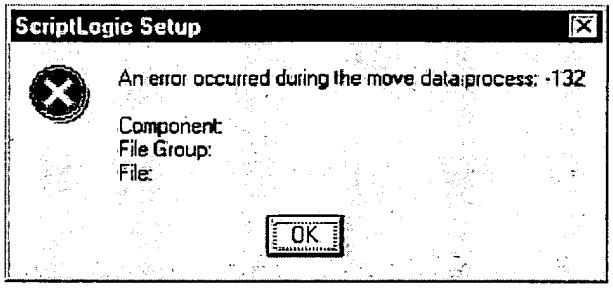


Press the **OK** button to continue. In a few moments the service will be installed/updated and started on the selected server(s).

13. For each server in the Server Manager list, confirm the Target column. The box should be checked for each server that will host ScriptLogic's configuration files when replicating. This should be checked for all authenticating domain controllers. The installation of ScriptLogic is now complete.

Installation Errors

An error occurred during the move data process: -132

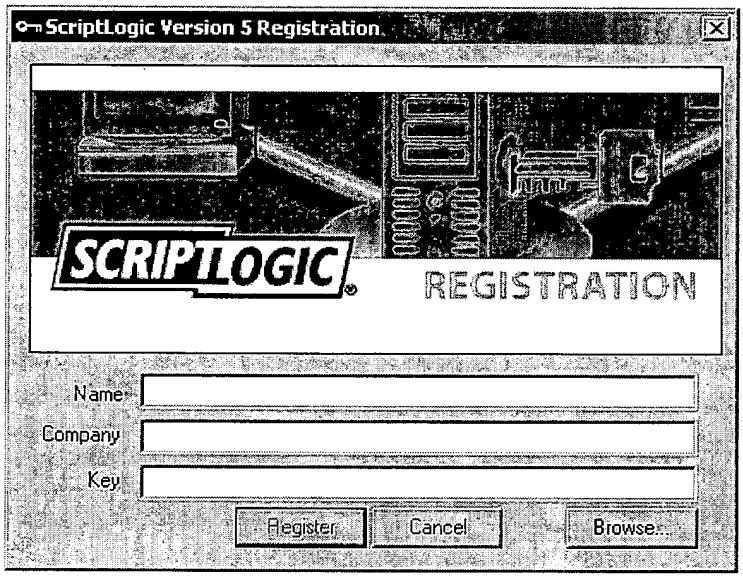


This error can occur when upgrading to a new version of ScriptLogic. The ScriptLogic Manager may be running when the installation program of the new version is started.

Product Registration

If no registration code was entered at the time ScriptLogic was installed, you must register your product to turn off the evaluation time period. A registration code is provided at the time of purchase to turn the evaluation version of ScriptLogic live. All configurations made during the evaluation period are immediately available after the registration key code is entered. You can continue all administrative functions immediately.

Enter the provided registration key code by selecting **Help ⇨ Product Registration** from the menu bar or select the **ScriptLogic Registration** item in the ScriptLogic program group from your Windows Start menu. The following dialog box appears:



Fill in the following entries on the registration dialog box:

Name

Enter the Name that ScriptLogic is registered with. Make sure to type this information carefully. This entry is case-sensitive and **must** be the same name it was purchased with. This entry is required.

Company

Enter the Company that ScriptLogic is registered with. Make sure to type this information carefully. This entry is case-sensitive and **must** be the same company name it was purchased with. This entry is required.

Key

Enter the registration key supplied at the time of purchase. Evaluation users should leave this entry blank.

Press the **Browse** button to locate the *registration.ini* file if one has been supplied to you. This registration file will automatically fill in the Name, Company and Key entries for you based on your current installation.

Press the **OK** button after entering the above information. If any of the above fields are incorrect, you will be prompted with an appropriate message.

If all registration data is entered and verified to be correct, you are prompted to replicate the change to the domain controllers. Press the **Yes** button to replicate the registration data or the **No** button to replicate the data at a later time. The registration process does not become effective until the data is replicated.

Once the product is registered and the information is replicated, the ScriptLogic Manager will display the registered owner's name and license information.

Updated registration information is not displayed in the ScriptLogic Manager or on client machines until the client subsequently logs back onto the network.

Where to go from here

Now that ScriptLogic has successfully been installed (and registered, if not a trial version), it must be configured. Refer to the Administrator's Guide, ScriptLogic Manager Interface chapter for detailed information on each configuration dialog box contained in the ScriptLogic Manager.

The next chapter, ScriptLogic Concepts, will introduce you to how ScriptLogic works during the logon process. Use this chapter as an introduction to the ScriptLogic environment. The tutorial chapter contains a full step-by-step walk through on configuring ScriptLogic. There are three comprehensive tutorials that step through the configurations needed for common working environments.

Remember, no ScriptLogic configurations will take place until the following two tasks have been completed:

- In any or all user profiles, change the user's logon script to the logon script managed by ScriptLogic, SLOGIC. ScriptLogic's Assign Script menu selection may be used to assign the logon script(s).
- The changes in the ScriptLogic Manager must be saved and then replicated. Once the changes are replicated, they are live and ready to be implemented for any user that runs the SLOGIC logon script at the time they log on to the network.

ScriptLogic Concepts

Overview

In this chapter, we will discuss how ScriptLogic works. This includes the basic concepts of the ScriptLogic Manager, ScriptLogic scripts, the logon process including the execution of ScriptLogic.

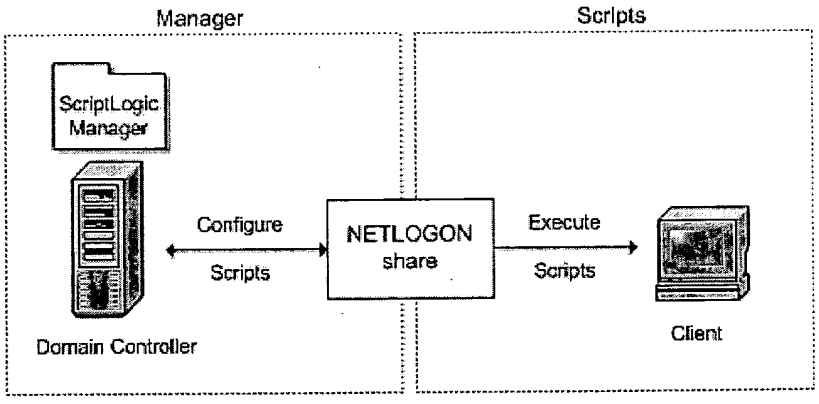
These concepts will serve as a foundation to using and maintaining ScriptLogic.

How ScriptLogic works

ScriptLogic logically consists of two components: the ScriptLogic Manager and the ScriptLogic scripts.

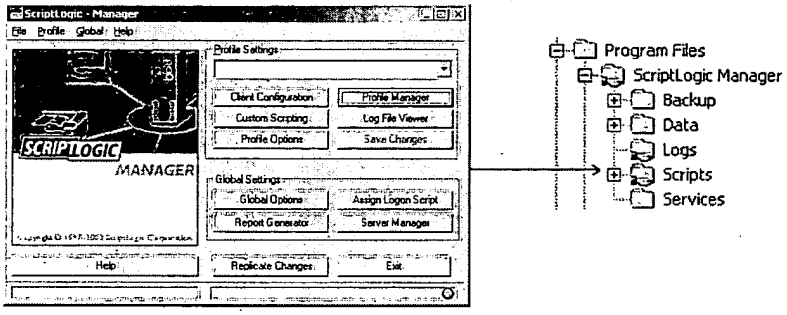
The ScriptLogic Manager is an intuitive GUI-based tool that provides the ability to centrally configure settings for the script component. The ScriptLogic Manager stores configuration settings in a single file per profile. These settings are executed during the logon process after the user is successfully authenticated onto the network.

The ScriptLogic scripts component is the set of applications that are executed on each client during the logon process.



ScriptLogic Manager

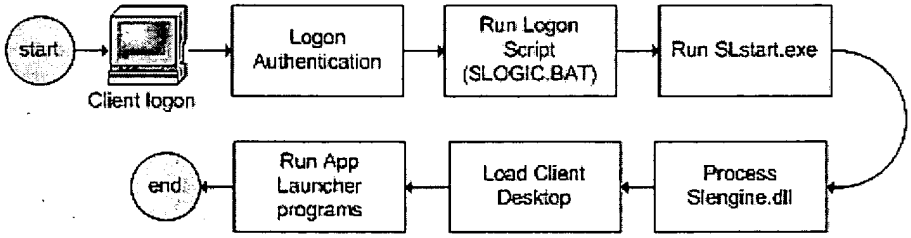
The ScriptLogic Manager configures settings for the script component by modifying configuration files in the SCRIPTS$ share.



Once the changes are saved, they are ready to be published to the NETLOGON share. This is done using replication. The replication process will update all specified domain controllers with the updated script configurations. The next time each user logs on to the network, ScriptLogic will execute with the updated settings.

ScriptLogic Scripts

When a client attempts to log on to the network, they are first authenticated by a domain controller. Once they are authenticated, the user's logon script is executed. ScriptLogic's logon script is *SLOGIC.BAT*. This script must be set as the user's logon script in order for a client to execute ScriptLogic. The logon script is a simple batch file that initiates the inner workings of ScriptLogic.



The *SLOGIC.BAT* file performs a number of pre-flight-checks and then launches the main ScriptLogic engine.

These pre-flight-checks include:

- Confirmation that ScriptLogic is being executed on a 32-bit Microsoft Windows operating system.
- Determination of whether the client should bypass the execution of ScriptLogic. This occurs only if the special option file, *SLBYPASS*, exists for the user or workstation.
- Verification that the ScriptLogic folder exists on the client. If it does not exist, it is created.
- Creation of a version stamped file and copying of the *SLSTART.EXE* to the client's \ScriptLogic folder.
- Verification that the script files on the client are the same version as the ones on the server. If they are different, they are purged and ScriptLogic executes from the NETLOGON share. If ScriptLogic has been executed on this client before, the built-in "push" technology would have copied the ScriptLogic client files down to the client's \ScriptLogic folder on the system drive. Executing ScriptLogic from the client's local hard drive saves network bandwidth and greatly reduces dial-up logon times.

Finally, the ScriptLogic engine is launched by executing SLSTART.EXE from either the client's ScriptLogic folder or from the authenticating Domain Controller's NETLOGON share.

SLSTART.EXE

The SLstart application handles the options configured through the Global Options dialog box in the ScriptLogic Manager, displays the graphic bitmaps and updates the progress indicator during the logon process. In addition, the SLstart application also:

- Verifies that the KiXtart executable (*KIX32.EXE*) is not corrupt.
- Verifies that the client's %temp% environment variable, which points to a folder that holds temporary files, is defined and points to a valid folder. If %temp% is not configured correctly, ScriptLogic will terminate. If %temp% points to a folder that does not exist, SLstart will attempt to create this folder and continue. If SLstart is unable to create this folder, ScriptLogic will terminate.
- Determines if the computer's operating system is Windows 9x and if user profiles are enabled. If user profiles are enabled on a Windows 9x computer, SLstart queues itself to run a second time using the registry's RunOnce key. It then terminates so that the user's profile can be loaded.

- Displays the ScriptLogic splash screen or customer-supplied image.
- Loads the main script engine (*SLENGINE.DLL*) into memory and begins processing.

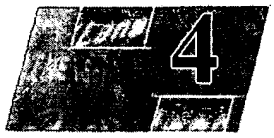
SLENGINE.DLL

SLengine is the main ScriptLogic processing engine. The engine is responsible for:

- Processing the user defined variables to be used in the Manager or by custom scripts.
- Reading the Manager's configuration settings into memory.
- Executing pre-engine custom scripts.
- Processing the Manager's settings. This is where drives are mapped, printers are deployed, application and OS registry settings are applied, applications are queued to launch, message boxes are displayed, and Outlook mail profiles are created.
- Updating the ScriptLogic log files.
- Executing post-engine custom scripts.
- Signaling SLstart that the script is complete.

When the logon script completes, the Operating System loads the Windows Explorer Shell (the client's desktop). Then, programs queued for launch by the ScriptLogic Engine (using the registry's Run key in the HKCU hive) begin to execute. These programs may include *CLRNAME.EXE* (to optionally clear the last user's name from the Windows 9x logon dialog box), *CLRRUN.EXE* (to clear the registry's Run key of any values created by the ScriptLogic Application Launcher), and any other programs configured to automatically start by the Application Launcher tab in the ScriptLogic Manager.

Tutorial



Introduction

Welcome to the ScriptLogic tutorial!

We have provided three tutorials in the form of case studies to help put you on the fast track with ScriptLogic. Each study presents the network layout of a hypothetical company in order to discuss the ScriptLogic configurations that each company will use to effectively configure their user's networking environment. The tutorials provide step-by-step lessons that demonstrate how to configure each setting.

The first case study presents a brand new network installation from the ground up. All client environment configurations will be defined using ScriptLogic.

The second case study presents a company in which you are the newly hired network administrator. You will be migrating the existing batch file logon scripts into ScriptLogic. Further configurations to modify the client's environment will follow the initial setup of ScriptLogic.

The third case study introduces a large company that spans four locations. The network infrastructure is designed as a Master-Resource NT4 domain model. One of the locations has purchased ScriptLogic for installation at their site. This study will demonstrate how to set up ScriptLogic at this location even though the local administrator of the resource domain does not have appropriate access to the Master Domain where the SAM (Security Account Manager) database/user accounts are maintained.

If you have not already installed ScriptLogic, please refer to Chapter 2, Installing ScriptLogic, for a guide to installing the program.

When working through the lessons, you may try them out in your own environment. Simply replace the lesson's server names, resource names and group names with valid names from your own network.

Let's get started!

Case Study 1 - Allied Marketing Incorporated

The Company

Our first case study involves Allied Marketing Inc. located in Rochester, New York. Allied Marketing is a rapidly expanding company selling promotional items. Since the company is ready to expand their operations, they have decided that it is time to enhance their company by networking their existing computers. This will greatly help their day-to-day operations. In pursuing this need, they must decide whether they will hire an outside consultant or a full-time employee to set up their network and administer their daily needs.

Jim Cooper proposes a solution that involves the use of a product that will help the company manage their newly designed network with only minimal involvement of an outside consultant. Jim offers a deal that has him design and build the network. Once the network is set up, he will work with a selected individual from the company to install and familiarize them with ScriptLogic. ScriptLogic will be used to maintain a consistent working environment for all employees.

This solution provides the company with simplified network administration needs, more productive users, and a reduction in costs since ScriptLogic reduces the amount of work to be done by a "network administrator" (a full-time network administrator will not be needed). Jim will be called in on an as needed basis to solve any difficult problems that the company may encounter.

Agreeing with this proposal, Allied Marketing accepts Jim's offer. Work is slated to begin the following week. The first task is to analyze the existing hardware and software.

The following resources exist at the office:

20 PCs currently in use with Windows 98 operating system,

3 PCs not currently in use (used as spares) with Windows 98 operating system,

2 HP laser printers,

and miscellaneous other pieces of equipment.

The network that Jim has in mind will be designed with 20 workstations. There is plenty of room for expansion. The network will have 3 network printers attached to it for use by the Customer Service, Sales, and Accounting departments as well as the Executives. The network will be directed by a single server. It will serve as the network's Domain Controller, Print Server, File Server and Mail Server.

The following extra equipment is required to set up the networking environment:

Server: A 933 GHz processor with 256K RAM and an 18GB hard drive

Network Switch: A 48 port 10/100 switch

Network Cards: 20 Ethernet 10/100 network controller cards

Router: DSL Router

Backup: 20/40 Tape Backup Drive and Software w/10 tapes

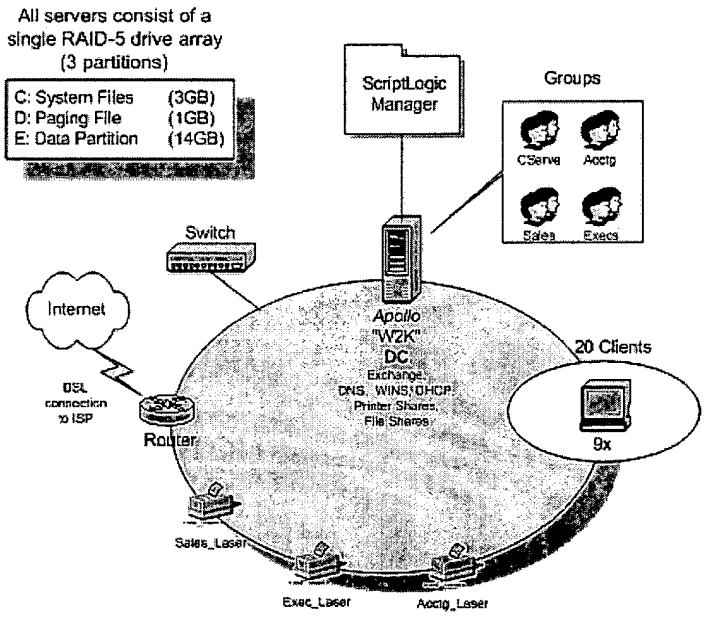
Printers: HP 4000 LaserJet / Jet Direct Card, 2 extra JetDirect Cards for existing printers.

Software: Windows 2000 Server, Exchange 2000 Server, ScriptLogic

UPS: Smart UPS 1000

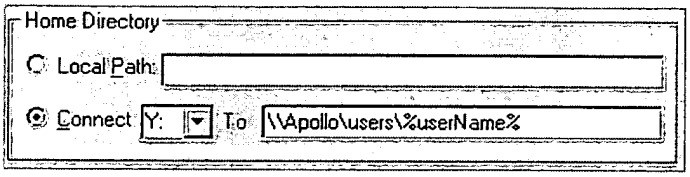
The following network layout depicts a view of the proposed network at Allied Marketing.

Domain for Allied Marketing Inc.
(ALLIED)



Now that Jim has installed all of the necessary equipment and software (for detailed information on installing ScriptLogic, refer to Chapter 2, Installing ScriptLogic), Users and Groups must be created. Once these are created, users can successfully log on to the network.

Upon creating User profiles, Jim specifies the necessary information in the user's profile for home directories. Each user's home directory is set to drive *Y* with a location of *\\Apollo\Users\%UserName%*.



Once all users are created, Jim creates the network Groups and assigns the particular users into their corresponding groups. The groups that he creates are *CServe*, *Acctg*, *Sales* and *Execs*.

Now, it's time to configure ScriptLogic. The application is installed to the *Apollo* server on drive C.

Lesson Overview

In the following lessons, Jim will demonstrate how to configure ScriptLogic.

Prior to setting any user configurations within ScriptLogic, the Manager defaults should be defined. Setting the default Manager preferences provides a more efficient session with ScriptLogic. The settings in Server Manager must be verified. Ensure the required service is running in the Server Manager. Verify that the Server Manager contains the necessary server(s) for data replication.

The first set of lessons will examine the ScriptLogic environment and demonstrate how to effectively set up the working environment by:

- defining the ScriptLogic Manager defaults,
- configuring the Server Manager, and
- assigning the SLOGIC logon script to the network users.

The next set of lessons will show how to configure ScriptLogic to use:

- shared folders, home directories, and drive mappings,
- printer port redirection,
- mail profiles,
- environment variables,
- paths,
- desktop shortcuts,
- Internet settings and
- replication and testing.

Initializing the ScriptLogic Environment

Following the installation of ScriptLogic (detailed information regarding the installation of ScriptLogic can be found in Chapter 2, Installing ScriptLogic), the Global Options, Profile Options, Profile Manager and Preferences should be configured.

Global Options are used to configure global settings that apply to how ScriptLogic is run on all clients.

The Profile Options and Profile Manager allow the configuration of the default profile as well as the ability to add new profiles. Since Allied Marketing exists in a single location and will have an average number of configuration entries in ScriptLogic, a single profile will be used in the ScriptLogic Manager to handle the company's needs. ScriptLogic comes with a default profile which may be used right away or configured to meet certain specifications. Additional profiles may be added when necessary.

Preferences are used to set defaults for the ScriptLogic Manager.

The Server Manager should also be configured. It is essential to have the managers configured correctly before getting started. If they are not configured correctly, the users may not receive the most current ScriptLogic settings when they log on to the network.

Lesson 1: Setting Manager Defaults

The **Manager Preferences** dialog box (**File ⇨ Preferences**) defines default values for several common fields used throughout the manager as well as a default configuration description, file paths and Manager startup options. Modify these preferences as needed.

The Default Description is stored to each new client configuration entry in the Manager. Allied Marketing will use this description to save the userid of the user adding the configuration entry.

▷To configure the Default Description:

1. Select the **Edit** tab and provide the following default description in the **Default Description** field.

   Created by $Userid

The ScriptLogic install creates an initial profile which will house all client configuration settings. Multiple profiles may be used to break up and validation different client configuration settings.

Setting the profiles validation logic is the next step. These validation logic settings provide a base that all client configurations will use. If a specific option is turned off in the profile's validation logic, it will not be available for use in any client configuration setting for the profile.

▷To configure the Profile's Validation logic:

1. Press the **Profile Manager** button from the Manager's main dialog box.
2. Select the specific profile to be modified. For the purposes of this tutorial there will only be a single profile called SLP0001. Highlight this profile and press the **Modify** button.
3. Since Allied Marketing does not have any Terminal Server Clients, NT, 2000, 2003 or XP workstations in use, the first logical step is to uncheck these options in the default dialog box.

   Uncheck the *Term Serv Client* Class check box. *Member Server* and *Domain Controller* should be unchecked by default.

   In the Operating System section, uncheck the NT, 2000, 2003 and XP check boxes since none of these operating systems are part of the network's make-up.

   Leave both Connection types checked.
4. Press the **OK** button to save the profiles options.

   All new client configuration entries will adhere to these validation logic rules. All unmarked settings will be disabled, preventing the use of them in the validation logic.

Another common default setting is the Validation Logic defaults. This can be found on the Default Validation tab of the Profile Options dialog. Setting up validation defaults here will make your job of configuring ScriptLogic easier. Once the logic is defined here, it will not have to be defined again for each new element, unless further rules are required. These rules further enhance the validation logic specified in the Profile Manager.

▶To configure the profile's Default Validation logic:

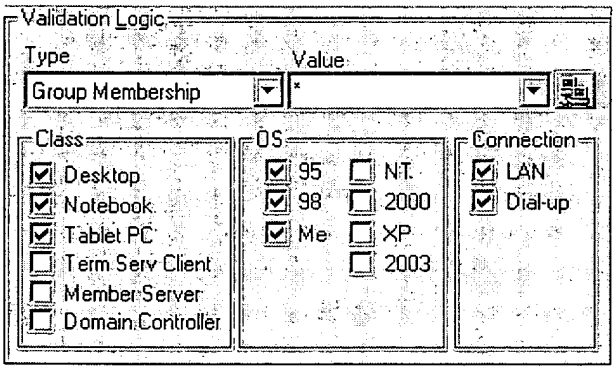
1. Press the **Profile Options** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box and select the **Default Validation** tab.
2. *Term Serv Client* Class, *Member Server* and *Domain Controller* should be disabled since we deselected them in the Profile Manager settings. Let's uncheck the Tablet PC class here. Each new client configuration entry will have classes above disabled. Tablet PC will not be disabled just unmarked. This provides the ability to turn it on for a single client configuration entry at a later time.

   NT, 2000, 2003 and XP check boxes should be disabled since they were deselected in the Profile Manager settings.

   Leave both Connection types checked.

   Whenever a configuration is created in any of the Client Configuration dialog boxes, these validation logic rules will automatically be applied as the default. They may be overridden in any of the individual configuration dialog boxes.

   The **Default Validation** dialog box should look similar to the following:



3. Press the **OK** button to save the default preferences. Unlike most of the configurations in ScriptLogic, the Manager Preferences will take effect immediately after the dialog box is closed.

Press the **OK** button to save the settings.

Lesson 2: Server Manager Setup

Server Manager is used to configure Replication and manage the ScriptLogic service.

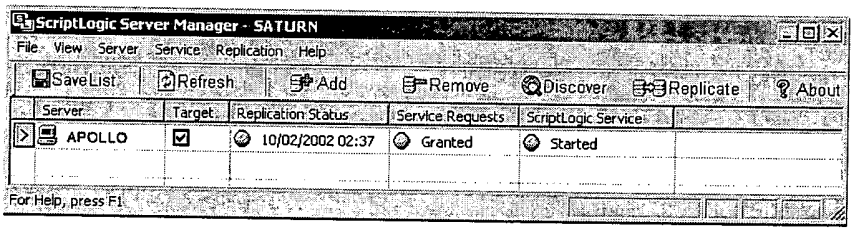
Replication is the act of duplicating information from one defined location to another. ScriptLogic uses replication to copy the ScriptLogic configurations to all domain controllers. These domain controllers must be defined in the Server Manager. By default, these are defined during the install of ScriptLogic. However, if this list is incorrect or a domain controller has been added to or removed from the network, it must be updated.

Allied Marketing has a single domain controller named *Apollo*. Confirm the existence of this server in the Server Manager list. Since this is the only domain controller for the network, make sure the target checkbox is set for this server and that the ScriptLogic service is installed and running.

To confirm the domain controller list, press the **Server Manager** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box. Press the **Add** or **Delete** button to update the server list, if necessary.

Upon adding the server, the Server Manager will automatically make it a target for replication and start the ScriptLogic service. It will also be set to grant service requests. This service provides the ability to perform tasks that require administrative rights without sacrificing user-level security at the workstation.

Allied Marketing has the following **Server Manager** setup:



Lesson 3: Assigning a Logon Script

In order for ScriptLogic to execute for a client, the user must have a logon script named SLOGIC assigned to their user account. This logon script may be assigned to the user using UMD or from within the ScriptLogic **Assign Logon Script** dialog box.

▶To assign the logon script from within ScriptLogic:

1. Press the **Assign Logon Script** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box. This opens the **Assign Logon Script** dialog box.
2. This dialog lists all users from the SAM database. Using Windows standard tagging techniques, select each user that will be assigned the SLOGIC logon script.
3. Press the **Assign Logon Script** button to assign the ScriptLogic logon script.

Note that once a logon script is assigned to a user, that user can log on to the network and execute ScriptLogic with the configurations appropriated to them.

Lesson 4: Drive Mapping

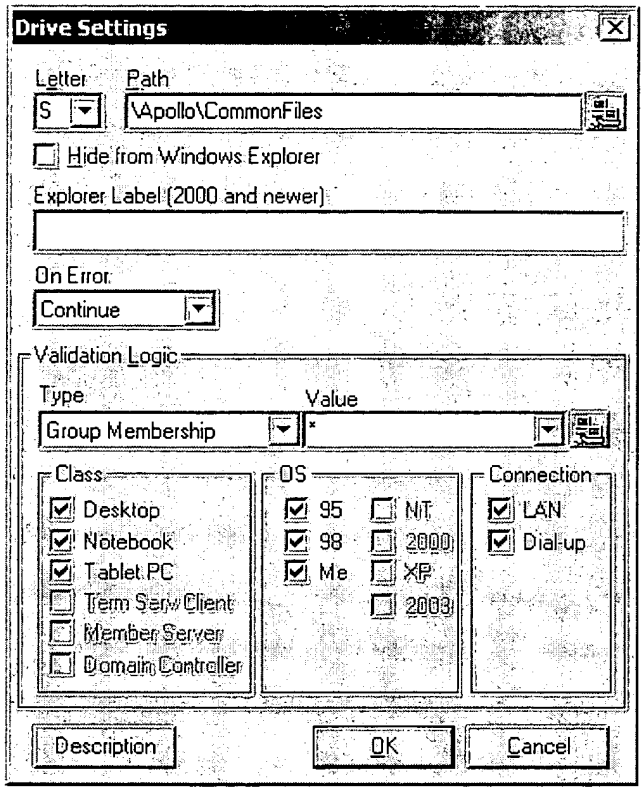
Drive Mappings provide easy access to commonly used folders. Mapped drives commonly point to folders on the file server. When mapping a drive, a local drive letter is assigned to a specific shared folder on the network.

Jim decides to create a common shared folder that all users will have access to. This folder will be called *CommonFiles*. Drive S will be mapped to this folder. Since there is only a single server named *Apollo*, the UNC for this folder is specified as *\\Apollo\CommonFiles*.

▷To implement the drive mapping, follow these steps:

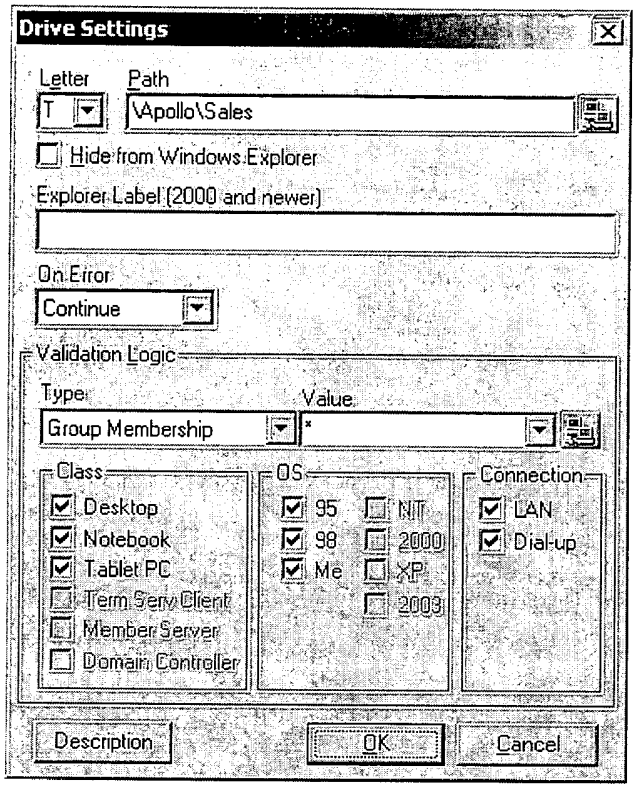
1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Drives** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Choose drive letter *S* from the **Letter** drop-down list.
5. Specify the share that the drive will be mapped to in the **Shared Folder** field. In this case, it is *\\Apollo\CommonFiles*.
6. Accept the default of *Continue* if this drive fails to map. This ensures that all other drive mappings are attempted even if this one fails.
7. Accept the default **Validation Logic**. The **Type** is set to *Group Membership* and the **Value** is set to an asterisk *(*)*. The asterisk (*) is a wildcard that is used to specify "any" within the selected validation type. In this case, the drive mapping will be validated for any user assigned to a group. Since all users are assigned to groups, the drive will be mapped for all users.

The **Drive Settings** dialog box will look like the following:



8. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.

The salespeople will need one other drive mapping in order to access their CRM application. Map **Drive Letter** *T* to the \\Apollo\Sales share.



Now it's time to configure the user's home directories. Jim has decided to *Root Map* the user's Home Directories. The Root Mapping concept originates from the Novell Netware operating system. It allows a drive to be mapped to a directory that looks and acts like a root directory instead of a subdirectory. Root Mapping to the user's home directory provides a simple path to the directory. Since all other users' home directories on the drive are invisible to the user, there is no confusion as to where the directory is. The user does not have to scroll through a list of folders to search for their own folder. This makes it faster to find what they are looking for.

If drive Y is specified as the user's home directory in the UMD applet, the folder is referenced on the client as Y:*FFlintstone*, for example. However, if the folder is root mapped, it is simply referenced as Y:\.

In this example, User Manager for Domains (UMD) has each user's account set up with home directory locations. The drive has previously been set to *Y* and the location is set to *\\Apollo\Users\%UserName%*.

Verify each user's profile settings. Confirm that the drive letter is not the same letter that will be used in the ScriptLogic drive mapping. In this example, we will use drive letter H for the ScriptLogic drive mapping.

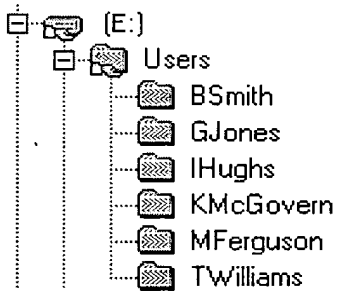
Now that each user has a home directory, we will assign Full Control NTFS permissions for the Domain Administrators' account to access it. The group will be given access to this directory for the purposes of daily backups and administration needs.

To grant the Domain Administrators access to this folder, load Windows Explorer and navigate to the E:\Users folder. Expand the folder to show each user folder beneath it. Right-click on each user folder and select **Properties**. Select the **Security** tab. Press the **Permissions** button. You will see that only the user has Full Control access to this folder. Press the **Add...** button and double-click *Domain Admins* from the selection list. Set the **Type of Access** to *Full Control*. Press the **OK** button twice. Back at the **Properties** dialog box, select the **Sharing** tab. Select the **Shared As** button to share the folder. The share name is set to the user id.

It is recommended to make each directory a hidden share. This means that the folder does not appear when users are browsing the network using Windows Explorer or Network Neighborhood. A hidden share has a dollar ($) sign appended to the end of the share name. For example, an employee named John Doe may have a shared folder named JDOE$.

Press the **OK** button to save the user information. At this time, the user folder is shared and the User and Administrators both have access to it.

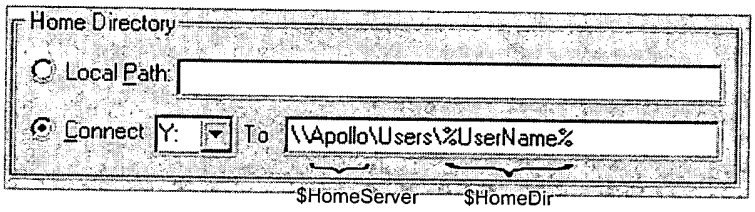
Complete the above process for each user folder. Once this process is complete, you should have a base User's folder with each individual user's folder shared as follows:



▶Now that the correct folders have been created, we will use ScriptLogic to root map the home directories to drive H:.

1. Load ScriptLogic and press the **Client Configuration** button. Select the **Drives** tab. Press the **Add** button.
2. Select drive letter *H* from the **Letter** drop-down list.
3. The **Shared Folder** will consist of two ScriptLogic predefined dynamic variables, *$HomeServer* and *$HomeDir*. Set it to *\\$HomeServer\$HomeDir$$*. Using these dynamic variables allows us to create a single entry in the **Drives** tab versus an entry per user. The values of the dynamic variables are resolved based on the user that is logging on to the network.

   $HomeServer evaluates to the user's home directory server as defined in the user's account. $HomeDir represents the folder specified as the user's home directory in the user account.

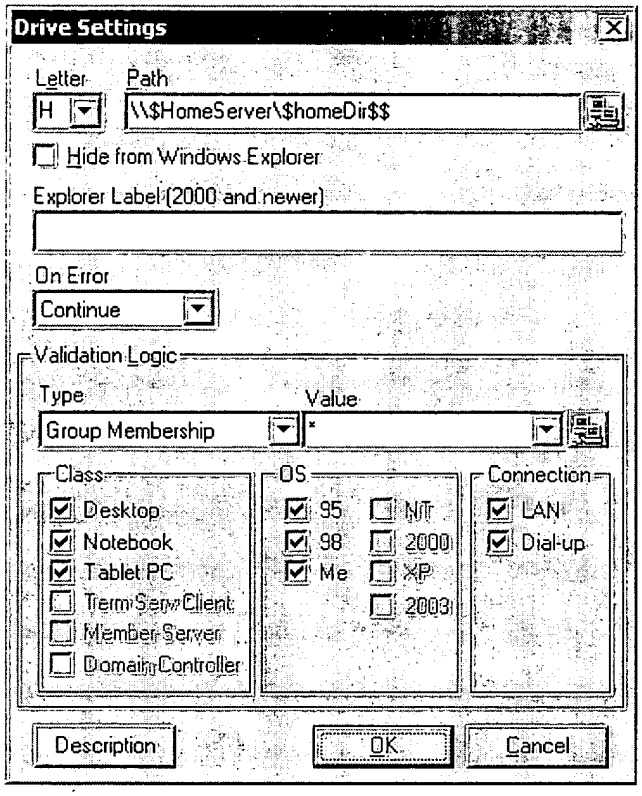


   In this case, $HomeServer evaluates to Apollo. If FFlintstone is the user logging onto the network, $HomeDir evaluates to FFlintstone.

   In the Shared Folder field, be sure to add a double dollar sign ($$) at the end of the Shared Folder specification. A single dollar sign ($) normally indicates that the specified share is a hidden share. KiXtart recognizes a single dollar sign ($) as an indication that a dynamic variable is to follow. In order for KiXtart to process this correctly, we must use a double dollar sign ($$) to clearly indicate it as a hidden share.

4. Accept the default **Validation Logic Type** of *Group Membership* and **Value** of * (all groups). The **Operating System** and **Connection** sections of Validation Logic will remain the same as our default settings. This will cause the mapped drive to be defined for all groups.

The **Drive Settings** dialog box should be similar to the following:



This shared folder will evaluate to the \\Apollo\FFlintstone, for example, share when Fred Flintstone logs onto the network.

5. Press the **OK** button to save the drive configuration.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete.

Lesson 5: Mapping Printers

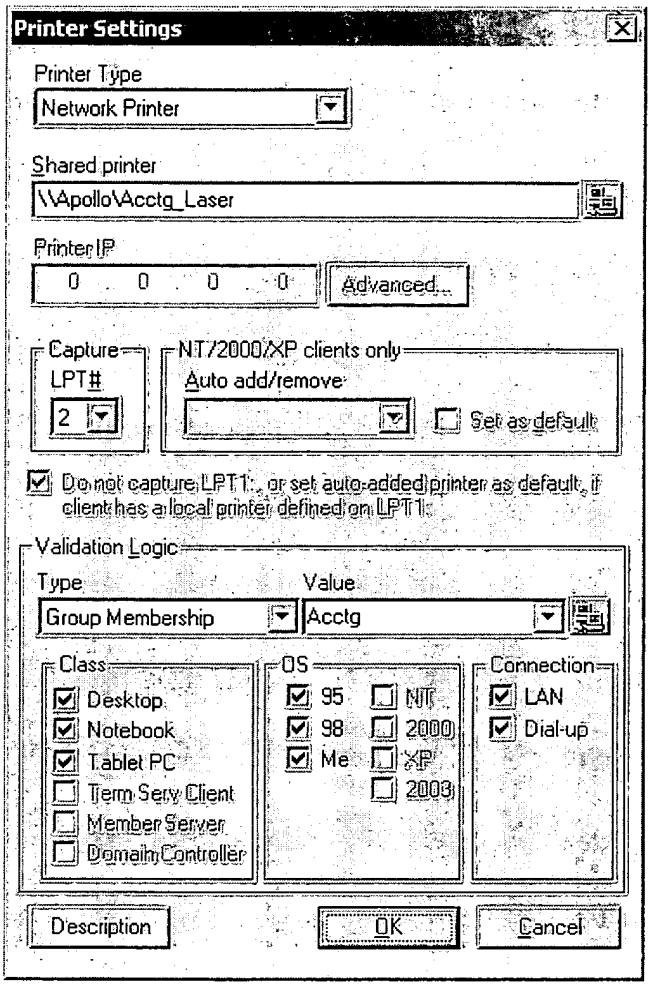
Printer mappings are the redirection of a local resource (LPT printer port) to a shared network printer. This is commonly called *capturing a printer port.* The new Allied Marketing network has three printers connected to it. Each printer belongs to a certain department (group).

▷ Jim will define settings in ScriptLogic to assign the user's local LPT2 printer port to their own departmental printer.

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Printers** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Specify the printer in the **Shared Printer** field. It should be specified in the form of \\server\printer. For our example, specify *\\Apollo\Acctg_Laser.*
5. Select a port number from the **Port** drop-down list. This is the port that will be used to map the printer to. Select **LPT#** *2* (LPT2).
6. Accept the default **Validation Logic Type** of *Group Membership.* Set the **Value** to the *Acctg* group. This printer will be mapped for all users in the Accounting group.

On NT workstations, ScriptLogic can automatically install the printer driver. On all Windows 9x workstations, the printer driver must be manually installed.

The **Printer Settings** dialog box should be similar to the following:



7. Press the **OK** button to save the new setting.

   Jim will add two more entries to the printer list using the following values:

LPT#	Shared Printer	Group Membership
2	\\Apollo\Sales_Laser	Sales
2	\\Apollo\Exec_Laser	Execs

8. After defining all of the printer redirections, press the **OK** button to return to ScriptLogic's main window.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete.

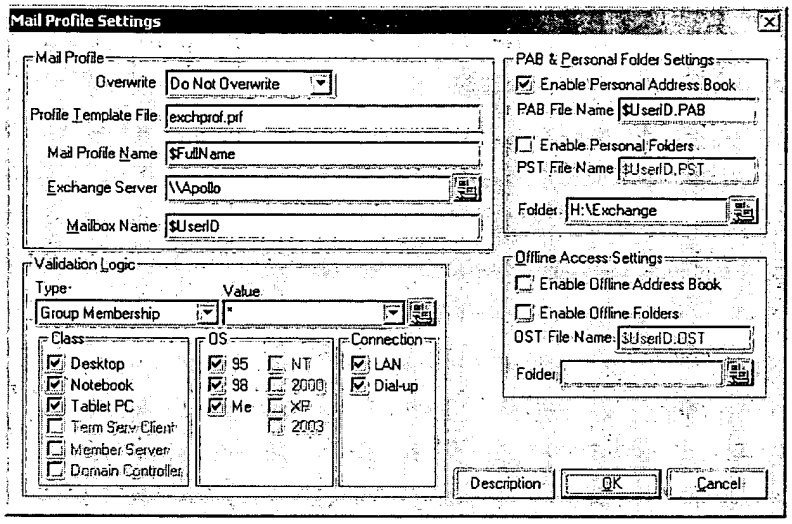
Lesson 6: Configure Mail Profiles

In this lesson, Jim will configure ScriptLogic to create mail profiles for all Domain Users. Mail profiles are used to connect a user to a Mailbox on Exchange. The profile is stored on the client's workstation. Allied Marketing's network contains Exchange on the *Apollo* server. Each user has a mailbox on Exchange. The alias of the mailbox matches the user's network logon id.

▷To configure mail profiles:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Mail Profile** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Select *Do Not Overwrite* from the **Overwrite** drop-down list. This option determines whether or not the Exchange profile will be created on the workstation. If a user profile exists with the same exact profile name, it will be preserved with its existing settings. However, if a default profile exists on the workstation using a different profile name, a new **Default** profile will be created. Assuming a new default profile is created, the user will have to perform a one-time reconfiguration of their default Outlook settings. These settings include the personal address book, personal folders, offline address book, offline folders, startup view, spell check, and auto-archive.
5. Enter a name to use for the **Mail Profile Name**. We will create profiles using the user's full name as it is defined in the UMD applet. Type in *$FullName* or select it from the Dynamic Variable selection list by pressing **F2**.
6. Enter the server name for the **Exchange Server**. In our example, we will enter *\\Apollo*.
7. Enter the **Mailbox Name** that corresponds to the user's mailbox on the Exchange Server. This should be done using a dynamic variable, $Userld. $Userld is substituted with the name of the user logging onto the network.
8. As a default for new profiles, we will enable **Personal Address Books**. They will be stored in the user's home directory so they are accessible from whatever workstation they log on to. Enter *H:\Exchange* for the location of the **Personal Address Book (PAB) folder**. Remember, H: was mapped as each user's home directory. This mapped drive will be available on any machine the user logs on to. Check the **Enable Personal Address Book** check box. Leave the default for the **PAB File Name**.

The **Mail Profile** tab should look similar to the following:



9. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings. Press the **OK** button again to return to ScriptLogic's main window.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete.

Lesson 7: Environment Variables

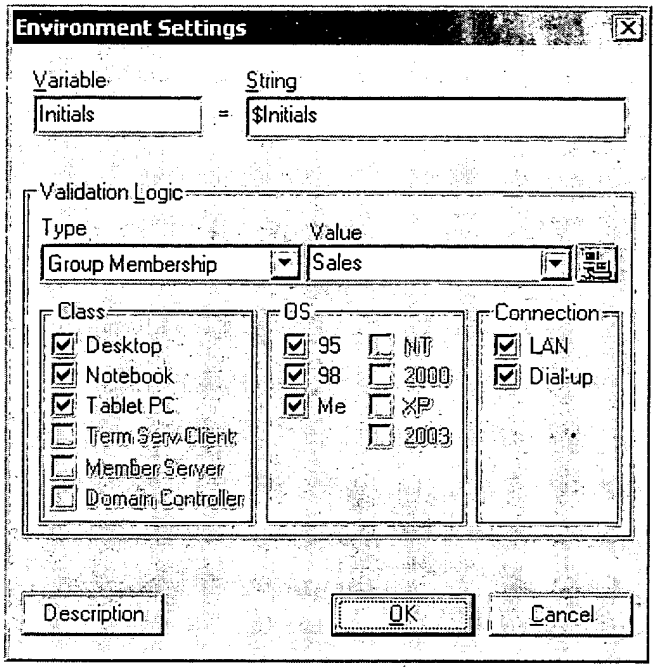
The Allied Marketing salespeople use a CRM to track their customers. This application has a logon feature whereby the employee must log on to the application using their initials. Jim will create a batch file that loads the application and automatically supplies the user's initials. These initials are automatically retrieved based on the user logged onto the network.

ScriptLogic can easily retrieve these initials by looking at the user's account information. If the user description field in UMD is set up to the format of #ABC, where ABC are the initials of the user, then the three characters following the # are set by ScriptLogic to the $Initials dynamic variable. The dynamic variable can then be used to supply the initials to an environment variable.

▶We can easily accomplish this setting in the Environment tab.

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Environment** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Enter the **Variable** to be created. Let's enter *Initials*.
5. The **String** will contain the value to assign to the variable. Enter the dynamic variable that contains these initials, *$Initials*.
6. The **Validation Logic Type** should be set to *Group Membership and* **Value** to *Sales* for all users in the Sales group.

   The **Environment Settings** dialog box should look similar to the following dialog box:



7. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.

The batch file that will be used to start the CRM will utilize this environment variable as shown below. The *Initials* environment variable is enclosed within percent (%) symbols.

```
CRM.BAT
CRM %Initials%
```

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete.

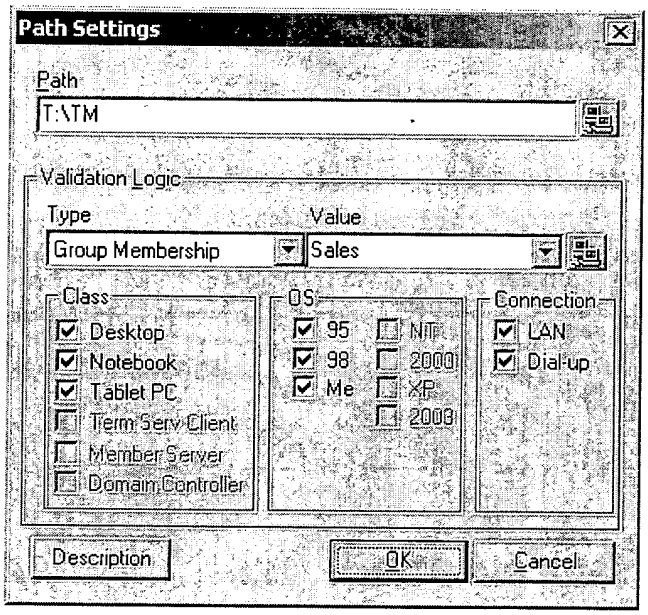
Lesson 8: Updating Search Paths

In order to make sure that all CRM files are found, a search path will be added to each user's environment. A search path is appended to the end of the client's existing path.

▶To ensure that all CRM files can be found, add the Path as follows:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Path** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Enter the path, *T:\TM.*
5. Now for the **Validation Logic**. Since only the salespeople have the need to run the CRM, we will only use this path for the Sales group. Specify the Validation **Type** of *Group Membership* and the **Value** to *Sales.*

   The **Path Settings** dialog box should look similar to the following:



6 Press the **OK** button to save the settings. Press the **OK** button again to return to ScriptLogic's main window.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete.

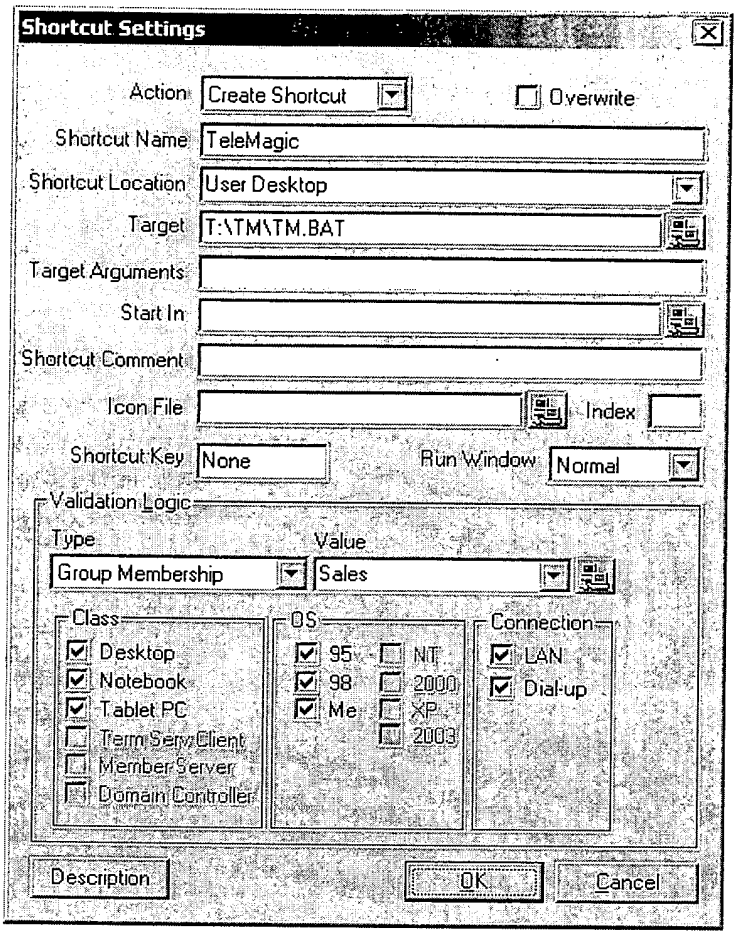
Lesson 9: Creating Desktop Shortcuts

Now that the environment variable and batch file exists to execute the CRM application, Jim can create a desktop shortcut to provide a simple way for the salespeople to run the application. The shortcut will be available to all salespeople.

▶Creating the Shortcut is simple.

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Shortcuts** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Select *Create Shortcut* from the **Action** drop-down list.
5. Specify the text for the shortcut (**Shortcut Name**) next. Enter *CRM.*
6. Select *User Desktop* from the **Shortcut Location** drop-down list.
7. The **Target** specifies the drive, folder and application name that the shortcut will run. We will specify *T:\TM\CRM.BAT.* This folder must be a shared folder that the Sales group has access to.
8. In this scenario, there are no arguments to pass since our batch file is doing it for us. Leave the **Arguments** field blank.
9. Leave the **Start In, Run, Icon File, Shortcut Key** and **Overwrite** options at their default values. For additional information on these entries, press the F1 key for help.
10. Now for the **Validation Logic**. This setting is important as we only want the Sales group to have this shortcut on their desktop. Specify *Group Membership* for the Validation **Type** and *Sales* for the **Validation Value.**

The **Shortcut Settings** dialog box should look similar to the following:



12. Press the **OK** button to save the settings. Press the **OK** button again to return to ScriptLogic's main window.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete.

Another way this shortcut could be created is without the use of the CRM batch file. Here are the steps:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Shortcuts** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Select *Create Shortcut* from the **Action** drop-down list.
5. Specify the text for the shortcut (**Shortcut Name**) next. Enter *CRM*.
6. Select *User Desktop* from the **Shortcut Location** drop-down list.

◈7. The **Target** specifies the drive, folder and application name that the shortcut will run. We will specify *T:\TM\CRM.EXE*.

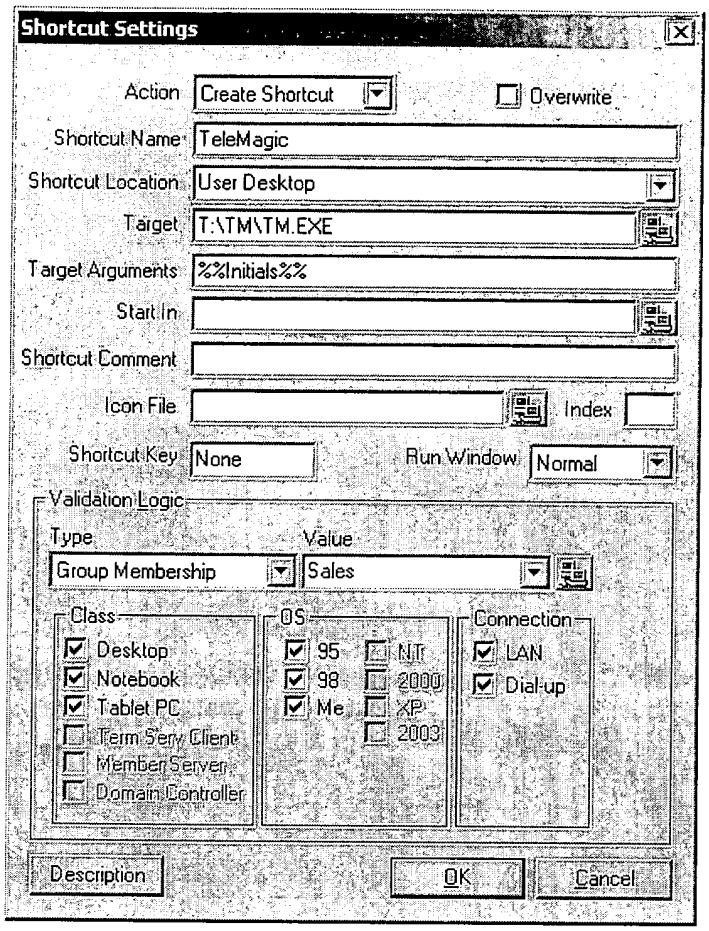
In comparison with the batch file, the Target specifies the application directly instead of the batch file.

◈8. In order to pass the TM application the initials, enter *%%Initials%%* (be sure to type in both sets of percent symbols) in the **Arguments** field.

The argument is now the Initials environment variable.

9. Leave the **Start In, Run, Icon File, Shortcut Key** and **Overwrite** options at their default values.
10. Now for the **Validation Logic**. This setting is important as we only want the Sales group to have this shortcut on their desktop. Specify *Group Membership* for the Validation **Type** and *Sales* for the **Validation Value**.

The **Shortcut Settings** dialog box should look similar to the following:



12. Press the **OK** button to save the settings.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete.

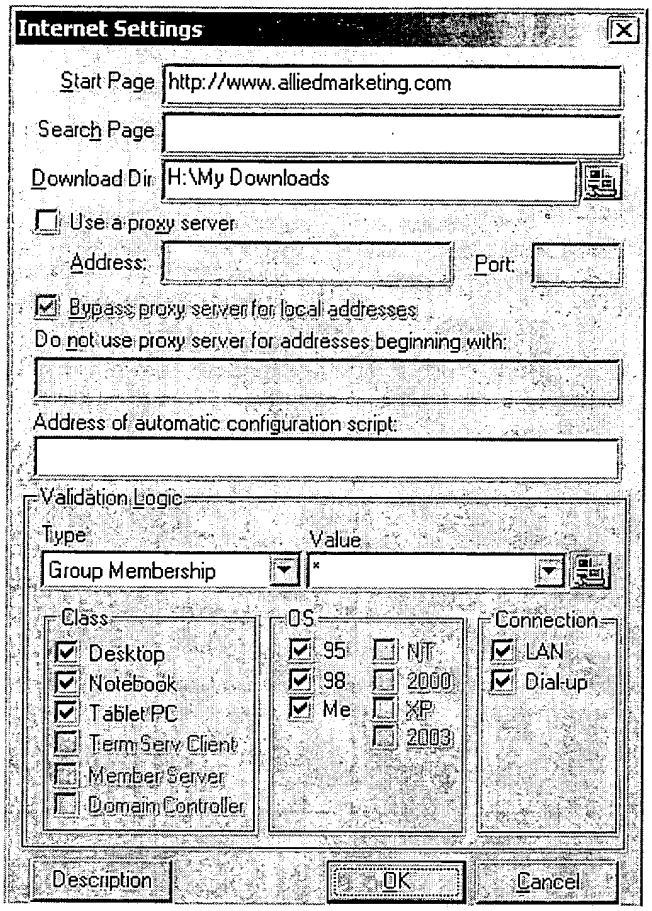
Lesson 10: Configuring Internet Settings

All employees at Allied Marketing have access to the internet using Internet Explorer. The following settings are used in ScriptLogic to present each user with a start page and a common download directory.

▶To configure the Internet Settings:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Internet** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Enter the address for the company's web site for the **Start Page**, *www.alliedmarketing.com*.
5. Enter the directory to be used as the default for downloaded files, *H:\My Downloads*. Remember that H has been previously mapped as the users home directory. During Folder Redirection, any non-existent folders are automatically created.
6. Set the default **Validation Logic Type** to *Group Membership* and **Value** to * for all groups.

The **Internet Settings** dialog box should look like the following:



7. Press the **OK** button.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete.

Lesson 11: Replication and Testing

Now that all of the configurations have been entered into the ScriptLogic Manager, it is time to replicate the data. Once the data has been replicated, testing can begin.

You will notice an LED on the bottom of the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box. This LED will be either Red, Yellow or Green. If the LED is Red, you must save all configuration information. A Yellow LED indicates that all changes have been saved, and the data is ready to be replicated. A Green LED shows that all configuration information has been saved and replicated.

To save the configuration information, press the **Save Changes** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.

To replicate the data, press the **Replicate Changes** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.

Once all information is successfully saved and replicated, it is time to test the configurations. We have made special settings for the Accounting and Sales departments. Our testing should include logging in as several different users. First, log in as a user from a department other than the Sales or Acctg departments. You should find the S drive mapping to the CommonFiles folder and the H drive mapping to the user's home directory. A Mail profile should have been created for the user. Test this by checking their connection to the Exchange mailbox. Internet Explorer for this user should go to the company's web site as the home page for Explorer. Internet Explorer should behave in the same manner for all users.

Logging in as a user from the Sales department, you should see drive S and H mapped, as well as drive T. The Sales_Laser printer should also be mapped. The user should have a Mail profile, several environment variables and a shortcut on their desktop for the CRM.

Users from the Accounting department will also find drives S and H mapped as will as the Acctg_Laser printer and a Mail profile.

If there were any problems with these configurations, go back to the lesson that describes the necessary actions and confirm all settings.

Summary

Congratulations! You have completed the first tutorial.

This tutorial has demonstrated how ScriptLogic can make a difference even when applied to a small company. We have taken a non-networked environment and simply and easily turned it into a productive and self-managing network.

The next tutorial will show the use of ScriptLogic in an environment that has an existing network. Current logon scripts are batch files which will be translated into ScriptLogic configurations. These settings will then be enhanced to demonstrate several features of ScriptLogic.

Case Study 2 - Way2Go Travel Agency

The Company

This case study describes a hypothetical company called The Way2Go Travel Agency, located in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. The Way2Go Travel Agency maintains a staff of approximately 100 employees. The company consists of several departments including Sales and Customer Service. You are the company's newly hired network administrator. Your job is to migrate the company's existing batch file logon scripts to ScriptLogic. After this migration is complete, ScriptLogic will be used to further modify the client environment.

As you can see by the following network layout, this organization's network consists of a single NT domain (named WAY2GO) supported by two NT domain controllers, *Diamond*, a Print server (PDC), and *Sapphire*, a File server (BDC). The network also has a member server that is used as the Exchange mail server (*Ruby*). ScriptLogic is installed on the primary domain controller. Each server consists of a single RAID-5 drive array containing 3 logical partitions. There is a system partition (C:) of 3Gb, which contains the system files and folders, a dedicated volume for the paging file (D:) of 1Gb, and a data partition (E:) of 14Gb. All partitions are formatted with the NTFS file system. There is also a UNIX Host connected to this network.

Home directories are configured for all users in the User Manager for Domains (UMD) applet. They are mapped to drive *H:*. The home directory location specified in UMD is *\\Sapphire\Users\%UserName%*.

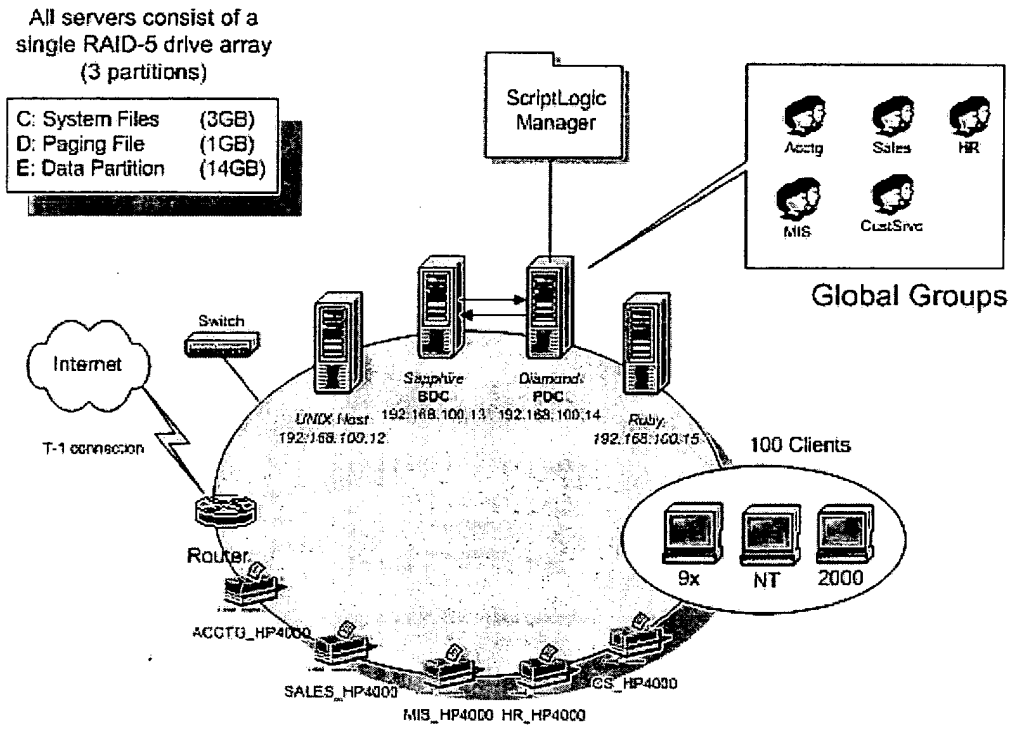
Each department has its own dedicated HP 4000 LaserJet printer. The workstations connected to the network consist of Windows 9x, Windows NT and Windows 2000 operating systems. Each workstation is assigned a name using a simple naming convention that defines which department the computer belongs to and the workstation number within the department.

For example:

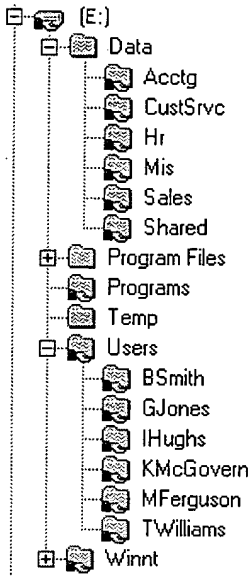
- ACC-001, Accounting department, Workstation 1
- CS-005, Customer Service department, Workstation 5
- SAL-001, Sales department, Workstation 1

The following network layout depicts an overview of the network at the Way2Go Travel Agency.

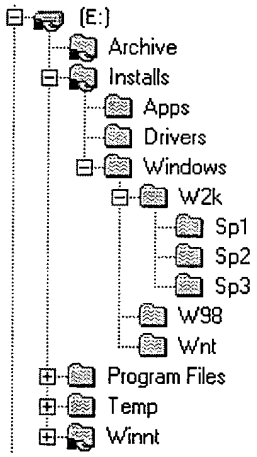
Domain for the Way2Go Travel Agency (WAY2GO)



The following is a sampling of the directory structure on the *Sapphire* server:



The following is a sampling of the directory structure on the *Diamond* server:



The existing logon scripts are implemented using a single batch file per department. At the end of each department's logon script, a common logon script (*COMMON.BAT*) is called. The common script processes commands that are common to all users. The sample logon scripts shown below are two examples of individual department logon scripts. There are several other logon scripts in this environment, one for each department in the company.

```
ACCTG.BAT
@ECHO OFF
NET USE G: \\SAPPHIRE\ACCTG
NET USE LPT2: \\SAPPHIRE\ACCTG_HP4000
CALL COMMON.BAT

SALES.BAT
@ECHO OFF
NET USE G: \\SAPPHIRE\SALES
NET USE LPT2: \\SAPPHIRE\SALES_HP4000
CALL COMMON.BAT

COMMON.BAT
@ECHO OFF
NET USE H: /HOME
NET USE I: \\DIAMOND\INSTALLS
NET USE S: \\SAPPHIRE\SHARED
NET USE P: \\SAPPHIRE\PROGRAMS
SET VT100EMPATH=P:\VT100EMU
SET VT100EMHOST=192.168.100.12
SET VT100EMPRN=LPT2:
```

Lesson Overview

The first set of lessons will demonstrate how to effectively set up the Script-Logic Manager's working environment by:

- defining default ScriptLogic preferences.
- configuring Server Manager.

The second set of lessons will examine the necessary steps to take when migrating to ScriptLogic from batch logon scripts. These lessons will draw conclusions from the Way2Go Travel Agency's batch file logon scripts. The migration issues include:

- mapping drives.
- configuring printer mappings.
- setting environment variables.
- assigning logon scripts.

Following the migration of the existing batch file logon scripts, the lessons will demonstrate how to take ScriptLogic a step further. We will discuss several ways in which ScriptLogic can extend the client's working environment and produce a more efficient and organized working environment. These lessons include:

- root mapping home directories,
- defining default paths for MS Office,
- configuring Mail profiles,
- launching an application at the end of the logon process,
- configuring registry settings,
- configuring Internet settings,
- automatically installing a service pack,
- displaying a company wide legal notice,
- displaying a custom company logo during the logon process, and
- updating the network with a new domain controller.

Initializing the ScriptLogic Environment

Following the installation of ScriptLogic (detailed information regarding the installation of ScriptLogic can be found in Chapter 2, Installing ScriptLogic), the Global Options, Profile Options, Profile Manager and Preferences should be customized for your organization.

The Global Options define customized settings that are used for all users executing the SLOGIC logon script. The system preferences provide for default descriptions, file paths and settings for miscellaneous prompts.

The Profile Options and Profile Manager allow the configuration of the default profile as well as the ability to add new profiles. Since the Way2Go Travel Agency exists in a single location and will have an average number of configuration entries in ScriptLogic, a single profile will be used in the ScriptLogic Manager to handle the company's needs. ScriptLogic comes with a default profile which may be used right away or configured to meet certain specifications. Additional profiles may be added when necessary.

The Server Manager should also be configured. It is essential to have the managers configured correctly before getting started. If they are not configured correctly, the users may not receive the most current ScriptLogic settings when they log on to the network.

Lesson 1: Set Default Preferences

Since ScriptLogic has just been installed, it makes sense to start by configuring the default preferences.

The **Manager Preferences** dialog box (**File ⇨ Preferences**) defines default values for several common fields used throughout the manager as well as a default configuration description, file paths and Manager startup options. Modify these preferences as needed.

The Default Description is stored to each new client configuration entry in the Manager. Way2Go will use this description to save the userid of the user adding the configuration entry.

▷To configure the Default Description:

1. Select the **Edit** tab and provide the following default description in the **Default Description** field.

   Created by $Userid

The ScriptLogic install creates an initial profile which will house all client configuration settings. Multiple profiles may be used to break up and validation different client configuration settings.

Setting the profiles validation logic is the next step. These validation logic settings provide a base that all client configurations will use. If a specific option is turned off in the profile's validation logic, it will not be available for use in any client configuration setting for the profile.

▷To configure the Profile's Validation logic:

1. Press the **Profile Manager** button from the Manager's main dialog box.
2. Select the specific profile to be modified. For the purposes of this tutorial there will only be a single profile called SLP0001. Highlight this profile and press the **Modify** button.
3. Since Way2Go does not have any Terminal Server Clients in use, the first logical step is to uncheck these options in the default dialog box.

   Uncheck the *Term Serv Client* Class check box. *Member Server* and *Domain Controller* should be unchecked by default.

   Check all of the Operating System boxes.

   Leave both Connection types checked.
4. Press the **OK** button to save the profiles options.

   All new client configuration entries will adhere to these validation logic rules. All unmarked settings will be disabled, preventing the use of them in the validation logic.

Another common default setting is the Validation Logic defaults. This can be found on the Default Validation tab of the Profile Options dialog. Setting up validation defaults here will make your job of configuring ScriptLogic easier. Once the logic is defined, it will not have to be defined again for each new configuration, unless further rules are required.

▶ Configure the default validation logic as follows:

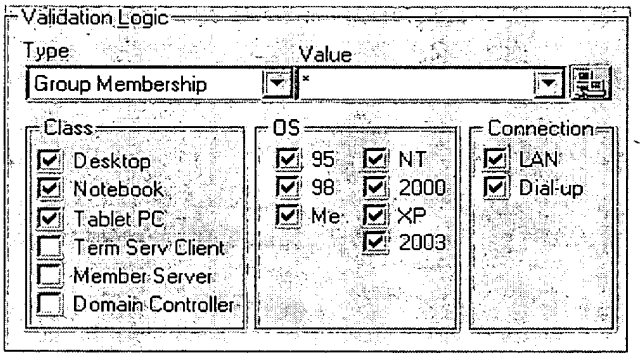
1. Press the **Profile Options** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box and select the **Default Validation** tab.
2. *Term Serv Client* Class, *Member Server* and *Domain Controller* should be disabled since we deselected them in the Profile Manager settings. Make sure all other classes are selected.

   Leave all Operating Systems checked. Set the Validation Type to *Group Membership* and Value to * (asterisk).

   Leave both Connection types checked.

   Whenever a configuration is created in any of the Client Configuration dialog boxes, these validation logic rules will automatically be applied first, as the default. They may be overridden in any of the individual configuration dialog boxes.

   The **Default Validation** dialog box should look similar to the following:



3. Press the **OK** button to save the default preferences. Unlike most of the configurations in ScriptLogic, the Manager Preferences will take effect immediately after the dialog box is closed.

These default settings will only affect new configurations added to the Manager. Any existing configurations will not be changed.

Lesson 2: Server Manager Setup

Server Manager is used to configure Replication and manage the ScriptLogic service.

Replication is the act of duplicating information from one defined location to another. ScriptLogic uses replication to copy the ScriptLogic configurations to all domain controllers. These domain controllers must be defined in the Server Manager. By default, these are defined during the install of ScriptLogic. However, if this list is incorrect or a domain controller has been added to or removed from the network, it must be updated.

ScriptLogic utilizes a service, called the ScriptLogic service, to provide the ability to perform tasks that require administrative rights without sacrificing user-level security at the workstation.

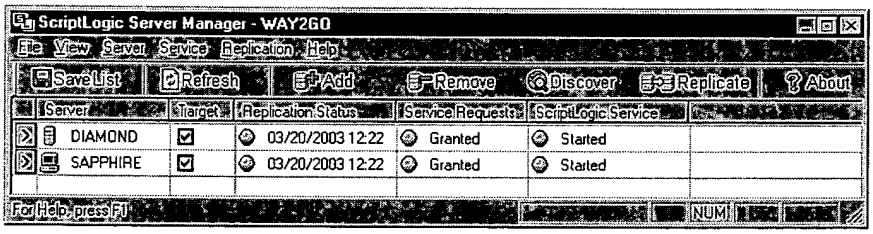
Server Manager monitors the status of this service on all domain controllers. Confirm that this service is started on one or more servers.

To confirm the list of servers, press the **Server Manager** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box. If necessary, press the **Add** or **Remove** button to modify the list. Pressing the **Discover** button will query the domain for all domain controllers. The domain controllers are displayed, showing the status of each service.

Each Domain Controller that will host the ScriptLogic configuration files should have the Target box checked in Server Manager. However, not every Domain Controller must be a target. If NT40 Directory Replication Services are being used, just set one server as a target. NT Replication will handle the rest.

The Service Requests column indicates whether the ScriptLogic service will either grant or deny service requests for elevated privileges that come from ScriptLogic when it is executed from the target path on the listed server. You can control the behavior of the ScriptLogic service during logon and configure it to only allow elevated privileges to be granted when ScriptLogic has been executed from an approved location.

The Way2Go Travel Agency has the following **Server Manager** setup:



Migration Steps

The following set of lessons directly relate to the migration of your existing logon scripts into ScriptLogic.

1. The first step in migrating your batch file logon scripts to ScriptLogic is to evaluate them. By evaluating these scripts, you will determine the desired settings that will be duplicated in ScriptLogic.

   Your evaluation of the scripts defined for the Way2Go Travel Agency at the start of this study should yield the following conclusions:

   a) Each user is mapped to a common shared folder using drive letter S:.

   b) Each user is mapped to a shared folder that is shared by the members of their own department. This folder is mapped as drive letter G:.

   c) Each user is mapped to drive letter P: for access to common applications.

   d) Each user is mapped to drive letter I: for access to the latest installs including service packs.

   e) Each user has a Home Directory that is mapped to drive letter H:.

   f) Each user has three environment variables declared for the VT100 emulation application.

   g) Each user has LPT2: mapped to the printer designated for use by their own department.

2. Once you have determined which settings need to be implemented in ScriptLogic, you can begin to configure ScriptLogic. With our list of settings, you will notice that the first five settings all involve drive mappings. This is where we will start.

3. Each setting entered into the Client Configuration dialog box should be thoroughly tested before implementing the setting for all intended users.

   The following steps should be taken when testing a new ScriptLogic configuration:

   a) Enter the new ScriptLogic setting and set the validation logic to *UserName*. Test the setting for a single user. Save and Replicate the change. Verify that the new setting provides the desired results for the specific user.

b) Once the setting is verified for the specific user, change the ScriptLogic validation logic to include a more broad range of users, such as a specific group. Based on the particular configuration, this intermediate step may not be needed. Save and Replicate the change. Verify that the new setting again provides the expected results for the specific group.

c) Finally, change the validation logic for the new ScriptLogic setting to include all intended users/computers. Be sure to Save and Replicate the changes again. Each intended user will be affected the next time they log onto the network.

Remember, no configurations will be applied until the user's logon script is assigned as SLOGIC and the newly created ScriptLogic settings are replicated to all authenticating servers.

Let's start the migration by entering the client configurations. These configurations are made in the **Client Configuration** dialog box.

Lesson 3: Drive Mapping

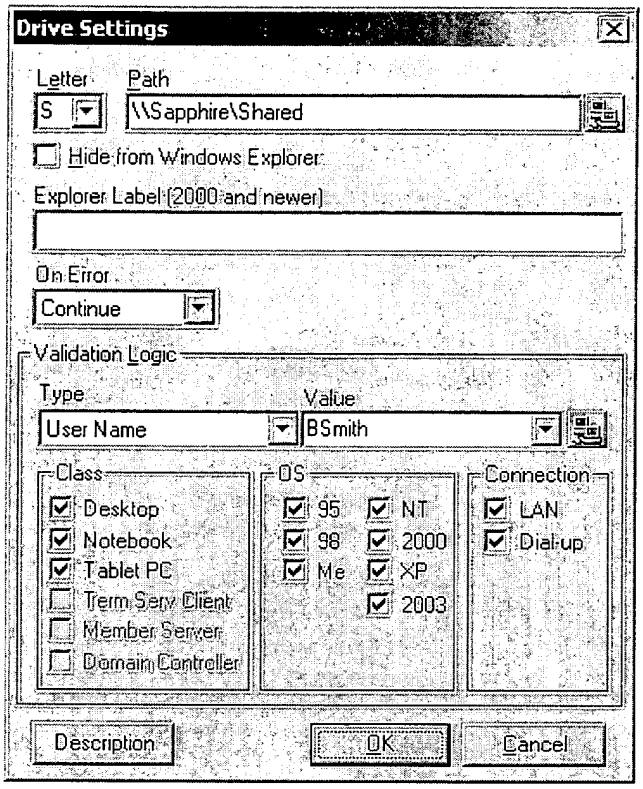
Mapping drives provides easy access to commonly used folders. Mapped drives commonly point to folders on the file server. When mapping a drive, a local drive letter is assigned to a specific folder on the network.

As the network administrator, you look over the list of drive mappings that must be set up. You decide that the first drive mapping to be configured in ScriptLogic will be drive S:, a shared folder that all users have access to. Looking back at the batch logon script (*COMMON.BAT*), we see that S: is mapped to *\\Sapphire\Shared*.

▶ To implement the drive mapping in ScriptLogic:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Drives** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Choose drive letter *S* from the **Letter** drop-down list.
5. Specify the folder that the drive will be mapped to in the **Shared Folder** field. In this case, it is *\\Sapphire\Shared*.
6. For testing purposes, set the **Validation Type** to *User Name* and **Value** to a specific user id. The validation logic's Class, OS and Connection should already be set to the defaults defined in Lesson 1.

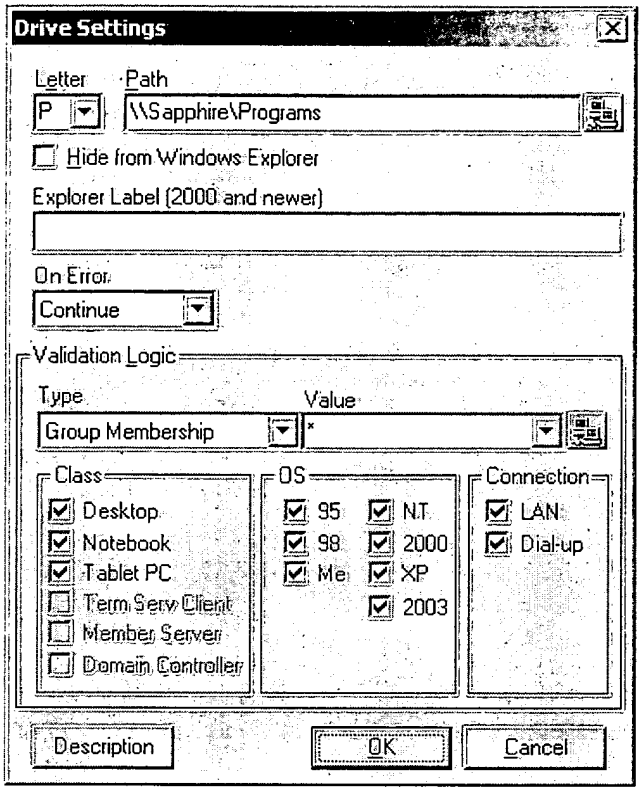
The **Drive Settings** dialog box will look like the following:



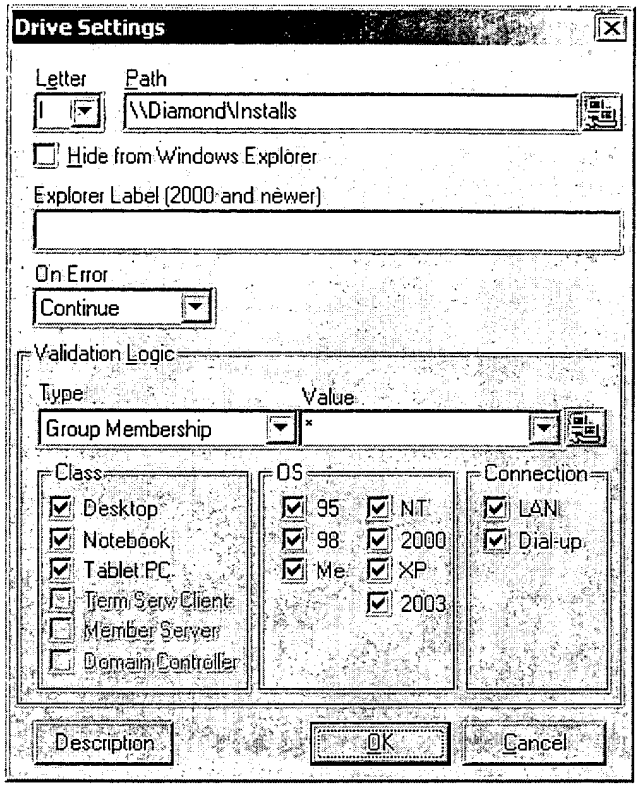
7. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.

Following the previous set of tasks, map drive *P:* to *\\Sapphire\Programs* and drive *I:* to *\\Diamond\Installs*. Be sure to test these settings on a single user before setting the validation logic to all groups.

The **Drive Settings** dialog boxes for drives P and I should look like the following:



Drive P


Drive Settings
Letter
Path
I
\\Diamond\Installs
Hide from Windows Explorer
Explorer Label (2000 and newer)
On Error
Continue
Validation Logic
Type
Value
Group Membership
*
Class
Desktop
Notebook
Tablet PC
Term Serv Client
Member Server
Domain Controller
OS
95
98
Me
NT
2000
XP
2003
Connection
LAN
Dial-up
Description
OK
Cancel

Drive I

At this point, we have successfully mapped three drives: S, P, and I. These drives each point to a shared folder which all users have access to.

The next drive mapping we will configure is drive letter G. This will point to a folder that is shared by a single group (department). Each department has its own shared folder. The folder exists under \\Sapphire\Data\.

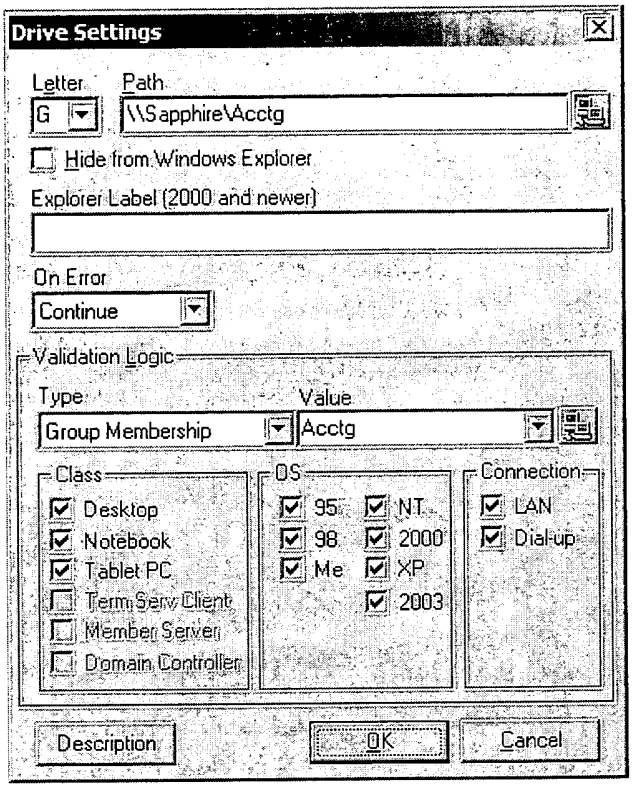
▷ To add the drive mapping:

1. From the **Drives** tab in the **Client Configuration** main dialog box, press the **Add** button.
2. Choose drive letter *G* from the **Letter** drop-down list.
3. Type the UNC of the share that the drive will be mapped to in the **Shared Folder** field. In this case, the drive will be mapped to the department's share under *\\Sapphire\Acctg.*

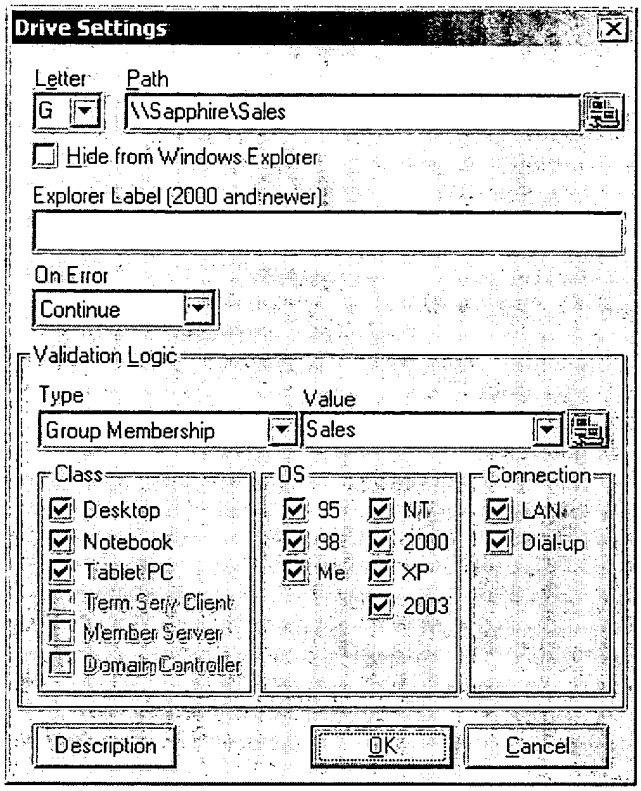
   The drive mapping for the Sales department will use the *\\Sapphire\Sales* share.
4. The **Validation Logic** should be set to *Group Membership*. Specify the specific department under the Group Membership validation **Value**. For example, specify the *Sales* group (Sales) for the Sales department, Acctg for the Accounting department.

An entry will be made in the Drives tab for each department. Based on our sample scripts, we will create two entries: one for the Accounting group and one for the Sales group.

The **Drive Settings** for the Accounting and Sales departments dialog boxes will look like the following:

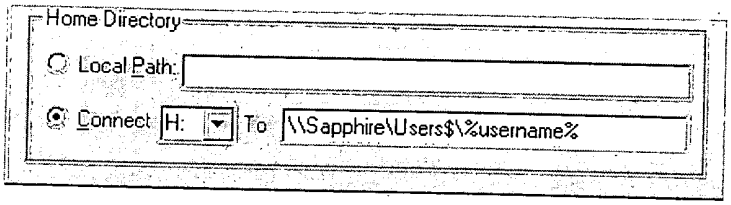


Accounting Department



Sales Department

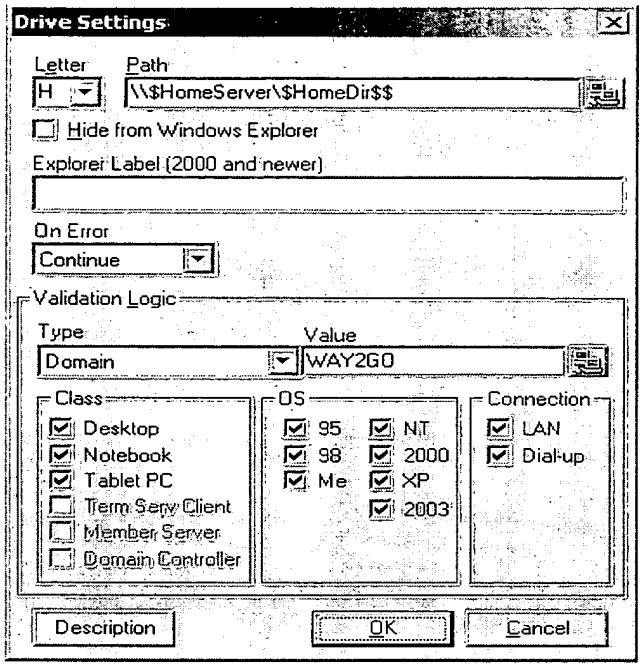
Now it's time to configure the user's home directories. User Manager for Domains (UMD) has each user set up with a home directory location. The drive is set to *Y* and the location is set to *\\Sapphire\Users\%UserName%*.



▶ Setting up this drive mapping is simple.

1. From the **Drives** tab in the **Client Configuration** dialog box, press the **Add** button.
2. Choose drive letter *H* from the **Letter** drop-down list.
3. Specify the folder that the drive will be mapped to in the **Shared Folder** field. In this case, the drive will be mapped to the users home directory on *$HomePath*.
4. The **Validation Type** should be set to *Group Membership* and the **Value** to ** (asterisk)*.

   The **Drive Settings** dialog box should look like the following for the Way2Go Travel Agency's home directory drive mapping:



5. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.

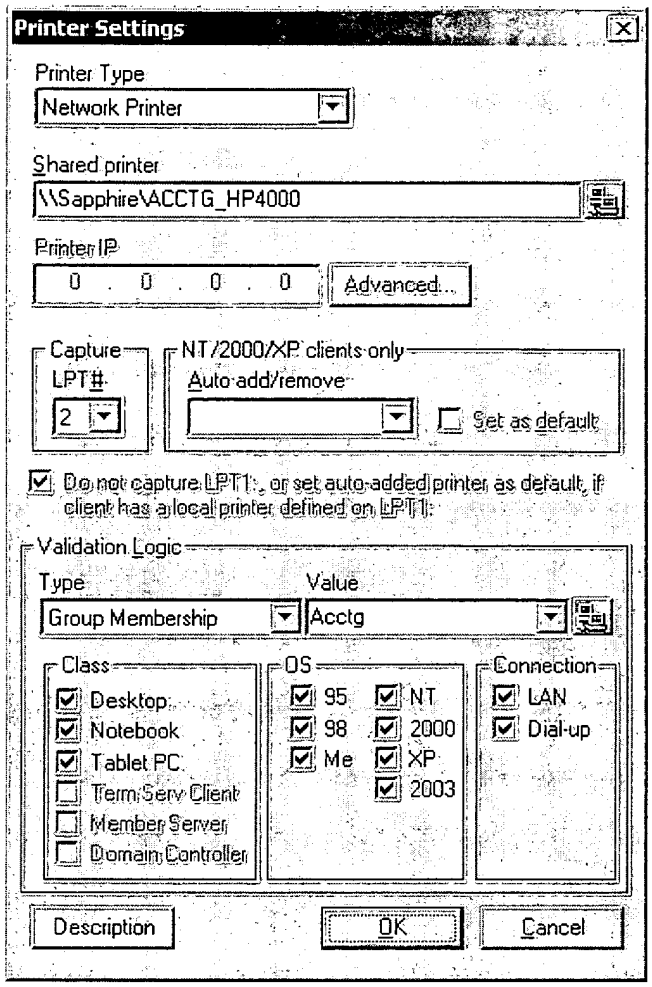
Lesson 4: Mapping Printers

In our sample scripts, each user has a network printer mapped to their LPT2: port. There is one network printer allocated to each department.

▶ Let's continue with capturing our printers.

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Printers** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Select Network Printer as the Printer Type.
5. Specify the printer in the **Shared Printer** field. It should be specified in the form of \\server\printer. For our example, specify *\\Sapphire\ACCTG_HP4000*.
6. Select a port number from the **Port** drop-down list. This port will be used for the printer mapping. Let's select port two (*2*) to match our batch file logon scripts.
7. In the **NT/2000/XP Clients Only** box, select *Add* from the **Auto add/ remove** drop-down list. This will automatically add the print driver to the workstation if it does not already exist.
8. Set the **Validation Logic Type** for *Group Membership* and the **Value** to *Acctg*. This printer mapping will be set for all users in the Accounting group.

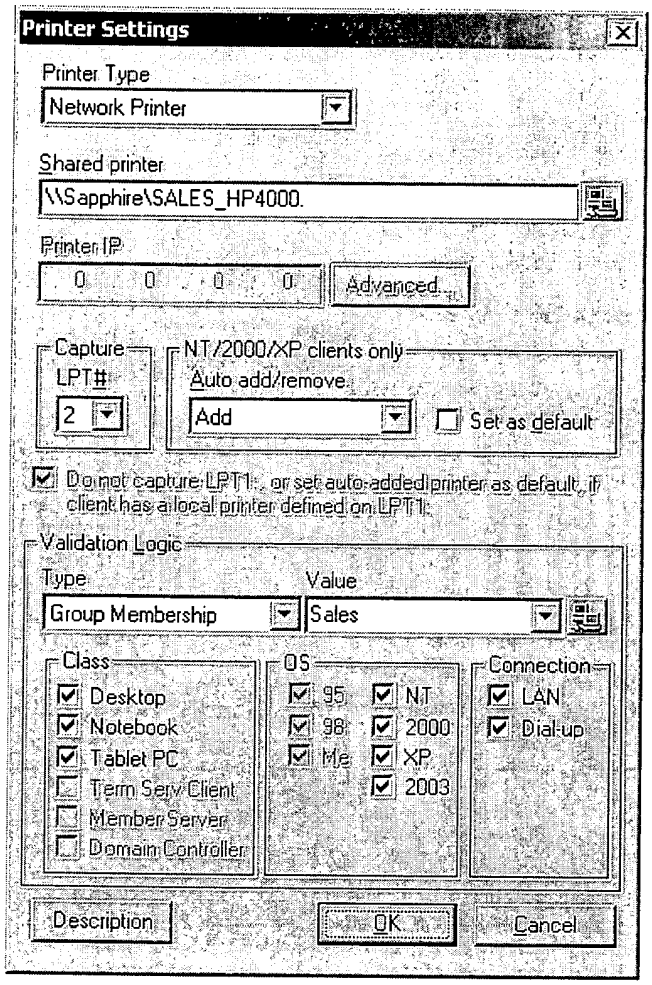
The **Printer Settings** dialog box should be similar to the following:



8. Press the **OK** button to save the new setting.

Define another printer for the Sales department. Use **LPT#** 2, and **Share Printer** *Sapphire**SALES_HP4000.*

The **Printer Settings** dialog box should be similar to the following:



9. Press the **OK** button twice to return to save the new settings and return to ScriptLogic's main dialog box.

9x workstations do not have the necessary APIs to automatically install a printer. Printer ports can be redirected for 9x workstations.

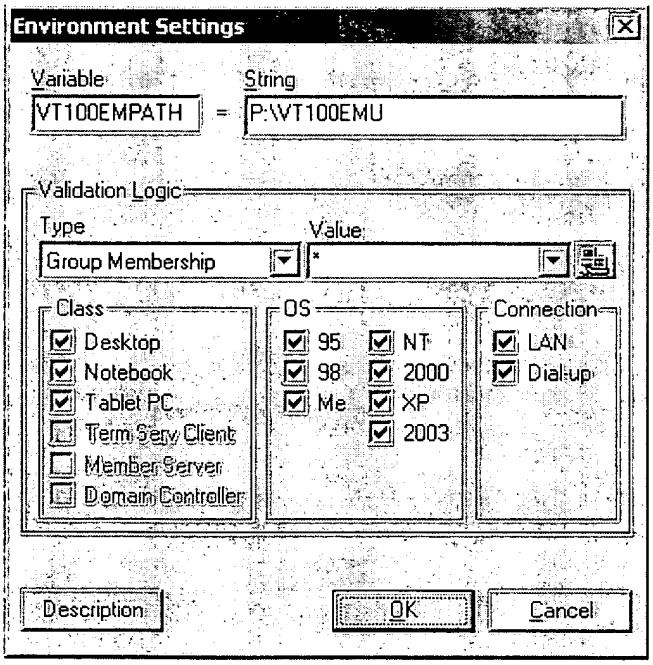
Lesson 5: Environment Variables

The final step in our migration is to define the environment variables used for the VT100 emulation application. Looking back at our sample logon scripts, we see that there are three variables, VT100EMPATH, VT100EMHOST, and VT100EMPRN that must be configured with ScriptLogic.

▶ We can easily define these settings in the Environment tab.

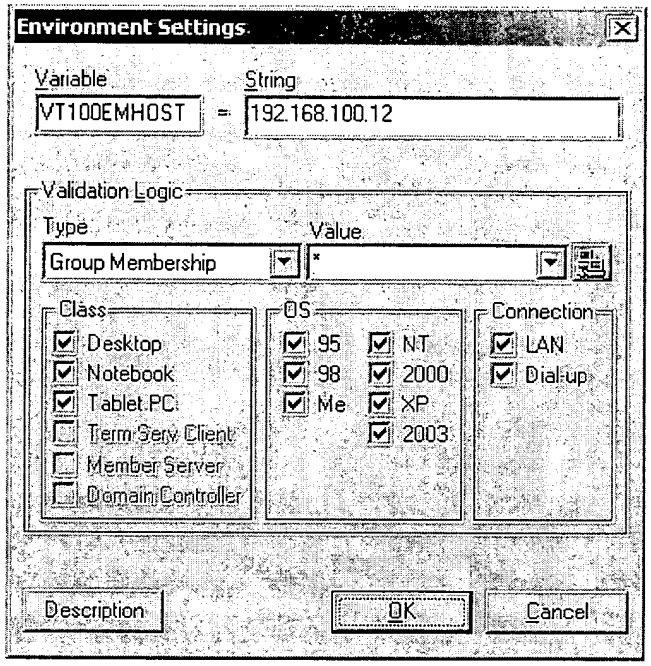
1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Environment** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Enter the **Variable** to be created. Let's enter *VT100EMPATH.*
5. The **String** will contain the value to assign to the variable. Enter *P:\VT100EMU.* Remember that we mapped drive *P* to *\\Sapphire\Programs* in lesson 3.
6. The **Validation Type** should be set to *Group Membership* and a **Value** of ** (asterisk)* for all users.

   The **Environment Settings** dialog box should look similar to the following:



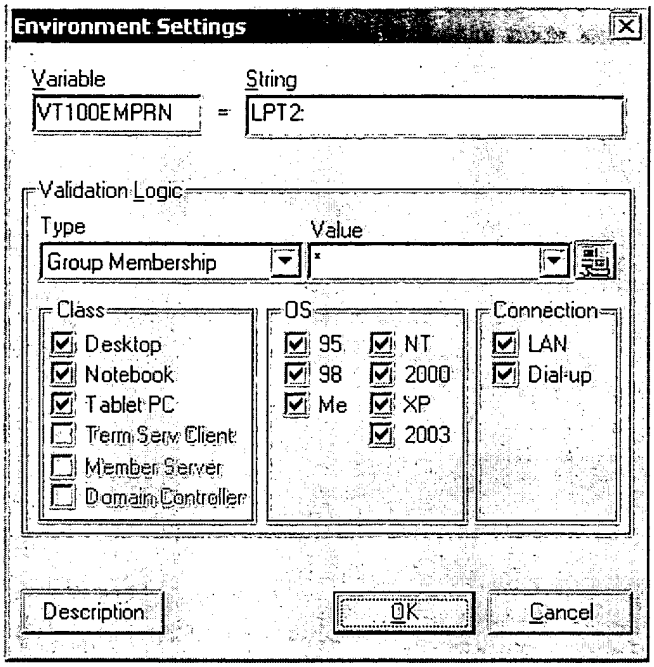
7. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.
8. The next variable to define is *VT100EMHOST*. Set this to *192.168.100.12*. Set the **Validation Type** to *Group Membership* and the **Value** to ** (asterisk)* for all users.

   The **Environment Settings** dialog box should look similar to the following:



9. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.
10. The next variable to define is *VT100EMPRN*. Set this to *LPT2:*. Set the **Validation Type** to *Group Membership* and the **Value** to ** (asterisk)* for all users. This setting takes advantage of the previously defined printer mapping. Remember that LPT2: is mapped to each user's departmental printer as defined in lesson 4.

The **Environment Settings** dialog box should look similar to the following:



11. Press the **OK** button to save the settings.
12. Press the **OK** button to return to the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.

It's now time to save and replicate our settings. Once this is done, we can assign the ScriptLogic logon script to our users and test out the configurations. Lessons 6 and 7 will show you how.

Lesson 6: Assigning a Logon Script

Now that all configurations are entered, they must be tested. To test the settings, the SLOGIC logon script must be assigned to the users. Assigning this logon script to any user will cause ScriptLogic to execute during the logon process instead of the former batch logon scripts. Before assigning the SLOGIC logon script to all users, it is best to assign it to one or two users for testing purposes. Once all settings are confirmed to be working, the logon script can be assigned to all users.

The SLOGIC logon script may be assigned to each user using UMD or from within the **Assign Logon Script** dialog box.

▷ To assign the logon script from within ScriptLogic:

1. Press the **Assign Logon Script** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box. This opens the **Assign Logon Script** dialog box.
2. This dialog lists all users. Using Windows standard tagging techniques, select each user that will be assigned the SLOGIC logon script. Remember, before assigning the logon script to all users, test the settings with one or two users first.
3. Press the **Assign Logon Script** button to assign the ScriptLogic logon script.

The next time each user logs onto the network, the ScriptLogic logon script will be executed.

Lesson 7: Replication and Testing

Now that all of the configurations have been entered into the ScriptLogic Manager, it is time to replicate the data. Once the data has been replicated, testing can begin.

At this point, you will notice an LED located on the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box. This LED will be either Red, Yellow or Green. If the LED is Red, you must save all configuration information. A Yellow LED indicates that all changes have been saved, and the data is ready to be replicated. A Green LED shows that all configuration information has been saved and replicated.

To save the configuration information, press the **Save Changes** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.

To replicate the data, press the **Replicate Changes** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box. Data will be replicated to all domain controllers specified as a target in Server Manager.

Once all information is successfully saved and replicated, it is time to test the configurations. Testing should begin with a single user. Assign the SLOGIC logon script to this single user. Once the user logs onto the network, they should see the settings assigned to them.

Next, log on as a user from a group for which specialized settings have been made. In our examples here, we have created special settings for users in the Sales and Acctg groups. Logging on as a user in either of these groups will yield mapped drives for S, G, P, I and H as well as printers and environment variables.

If there are any problems with these configurations, go back to the lesson that describes the necessary actions and confirm all settings. Once these settings are correct, follow lesson 6 again to assign all users the SLOGIC logon script.

Congratulations! You have completed the migration of your batch logon scripts.

This completes our migration of the batch file logon scripts into ScriptLogic. At this point, the batch file logon scripts may be removed from the system. All users should be assigned the SLOGIC logon script. They will execute ScriptLogic upon logon and should have the same drive mappings, environment variables and printers as they did before migrating to ScriptLogic.

Extending the use of ScriptLogic

Now that you have successfully emulated the company's working environment using ScriptLogic, it's time to move ahead and implement several other useful features of the product.

You can now take control of the network. Make use of home directories by redirecting several common files and folders to their location. This can be accomplished by a few simple entries within the ScriptLogic Manager.

There are several other settings we will go through to help you tighten up the company's control of the network and its resources.

By completing these lessons, you will have created a more secure and efficient networking environment for your users.

Lesson 8: Root Mapping Home Directories

The first task we will cover is to "Root Map" your user's home directories. The Root Mapping concept originates from the Novell Netware operating system. It essentially allows a drive to be mapped to a directory that looks and acts like a root directory instead of a subdirectory. Root Mapping to the user's home directory provides a simple path to the directory. Since all other user directories on the drive are invisible to the user, there is no confusion as to where the directory is. The user does not have to search for their folder among the other user's folders, thereby making it faster to find what they are looking for.

If drive H: is declared as the user's home directory in the UMD applet, BSmith's directory is referenced as H:*BSmith*. However, if the drive is root mapped, it is referenced as H:\. The mapped drive, H:\, is automatically treated as H:*BSmith*.

Using ScriptLogic, root mapped home directories can be utilized regardless of the operating system. Since root mapping home directories is so beneficial to the user and provides more network security, you have decided to change the current implementation as discussed in lesson 3.

Implementing this feature may require a modification to the user's home directory designation in UMD as well as sharing the user's home directories.

1. Since home directories are already setup on your network, you have an existing base user folder. This is the folder that houses all of the individual user directories. This user folder is located on E:\Users and is shared as *Users*.
2. Verify that each user's network account has a home directory defined for it. Each user's home directory designation should specify a drive of Y: and a home directory location of *Sapphire**Users$**%UserName%* in the user profile section.

   The drive letter cannot be specified as H: as that is what we want our final drive mapping to be after using ScriptLogic.
3. Now that each user has a home directory, we must assign Full Control NTFS permissions for the Network Administrator to access it. The directory must also be shared. The Administrator should be given access to this directory for the purposes of daily backups and administration needs.

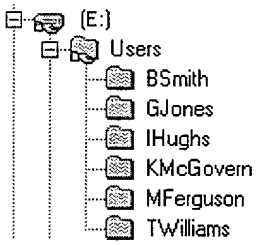
As an alternative to manually sharing user folders and applying permissions, AutoShare can be used to watch the user base folder for new user accounts. Download a trial copy of AutoShare at www.scriptlogic.com.

To grant the Administrator access to this folder, load Windows Explorer and navigate to the E:\Users folder. Expand the folder to show each user folder beneath it. Right-click on each user folder and select **Properties**. Select the **Security** tab. Press the **Permissions** button. You will see that only the user has Full Control access to this folder. Press the **Add...** button and double-click *Domain Admins* from the selection list. Set the **Type of Access** to *Full Control*. Press the **OK** button twice. Back at the **Properties** dialog box, select the **Sharing** tab. Select the **Shared As** button to share the folder. The share name is set to the user id.

For security purposes, it is recommended to make the folder a hidden share. This means that the folder does not appear when users are browsing the network using Windows Explorer or Network Neighborhood. A hidden share has a dollar ($) sign appended to the end of the share name. For example, an employee named Barbara Smith will have a shared folder named BSmith$.

Press the **OK** button to save the user information. At this time, the user folder is shared and the User and Administrator both have access to it.

Complete the above process for each user folder. Once this process is complete, you should have a base Users folder with each individual user's folder shared as follows:

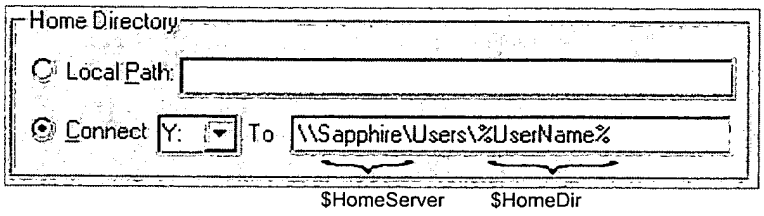


4. Now that all user folders have been created, we will use ScriptLogic to root map the home directories to drive H:.

   Load the ScriptLogic Manager and press the **Client Configuration** button. Select the **Drives** tab. Since we already have a drive H: mapping in the list from our migration, highlight it and press the **Modify** button to change it.

   We will change the Shared Folder. The **Shared Folder** field will consist of two ScriptLogic predefined dynamic variables, *$HomeServer* and *$HomeDir*. Set it to *\\$HomeServer\$HomeDir$$*. Using these dynamic variables allows us to create a single entry in the **Drives** tab versus a separate entry per user. The values of the dynamic variables change depending on the user that is logging on to the network.

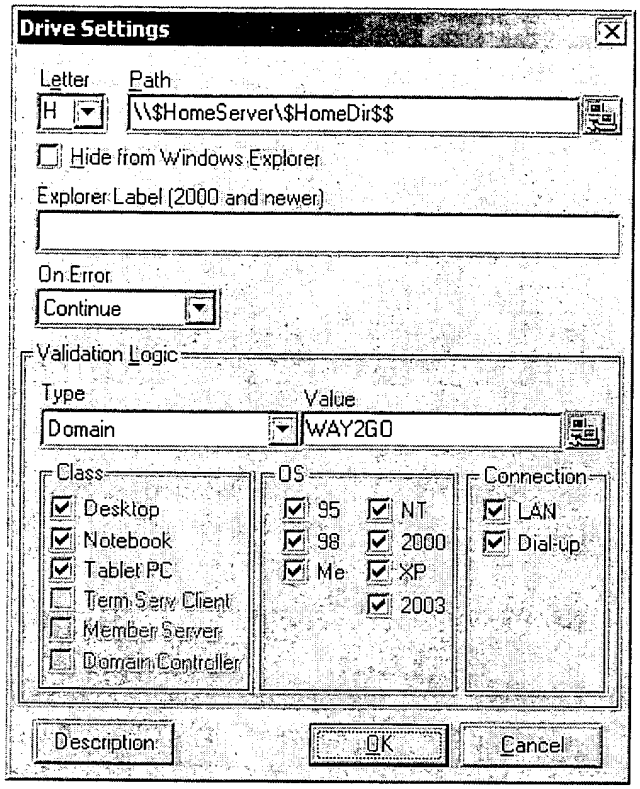
$HomeServer represents the user's home directory server as defined in the user account, in this case, \\Sapphire. $HomeDir represents the folder specified as the user's home directory.



In the Shared Folder field, be sure to add a double dollar ($$) sign at the end of the Shared Folder specification. A single dollar ($) sign normally indicates that the specified share is a hidden share. KiXtart recognizes a single dollar ($) sign as an indication that a dynamic variable is to follow. In order for KiXtart to process this correctly, we must use a double dollar ($$) sign to clearly indicate it as a hidden share.

Set the **Validation Type** to *Domain* and a **Value** of WAY2GO for the Domain name. The **Class, Operating System** and **Connection** sections of Validation Logic will remain the same as our default settings. This will cause the mapped drive to be configured for all users in the domain of WAY2GO.

The **Drive Settings** dialog box should be similar to the following:



5. Press the **OK** button to save the drive configuration. Press the **OK** button again to return to ScriptLogic's main menu.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete. The changes to the user's home directories will take effect the next time they log on to the network.

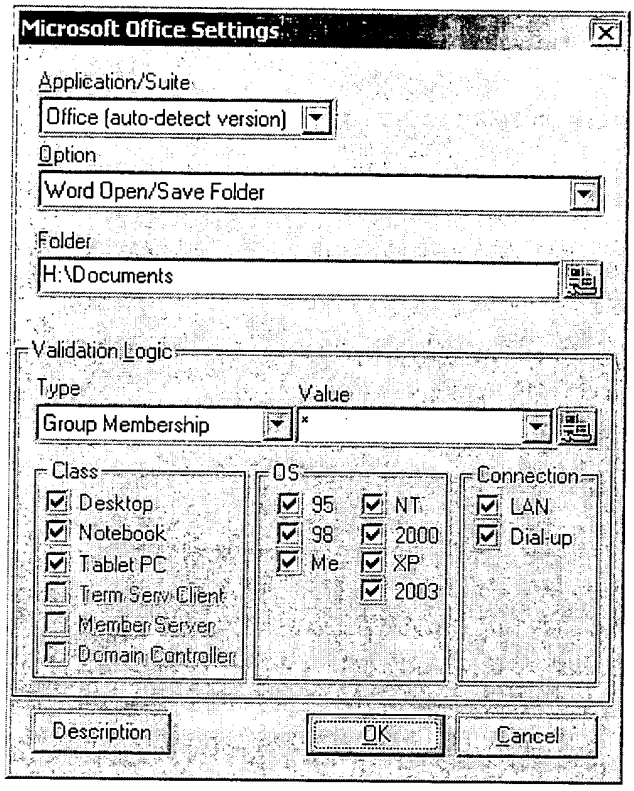
Lesson 9: Set Default Paths For MS Office

Since drive H: is mapped as the users home directory drive letter, Microsoft Office can be configured to store documents on this default drive. This is beneficial to the user as the documents in the home directory will be backed up daily. They will also be available on any machine the user logs on to. Other common files such as clip art and templates should be stored on the network in our mapped drive S: in order to allow shared use of common clip art and template files.

▷ Configure Office Settings for client workstations:

1. To define these paths using ScriptLogic, press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **MS Office** tab.
3. We will add several configurations to this list. Press the **Add** button.
4. Choose *Office (auto-detect version)* from the **Application/Suite** drop-down list.
5. Select *Word Open/Save Folder* from the **Option** drop-down list. This specifies the default folder to use when any version of Word opens and saves documents.
6. Specify the folder to use for the documents in the **Folder** field. Since we have already mapped Drive H: as our user's home directory, we can simply enter *H:\Documents*. This will allow default access to documents on each user's home directory.
7. **Validation Logic** should be set to our defaults of *Group Membership* for the **Type** and ** (asterisk)* for the **Value**. The Class, OS and Connection Type should be left to the default values.

The **Microsoft Office** dialog box should look like the following:



8. Repeat steps 3 - 7 using the following configurations:

Application/Suite	*Option*	*Folder*	*Validation Logic Type*
Office (auto-detect version)	Word Clip Art	S:\Microsoft Office\Clip Art	Group Membership, *
Office (auto-detect version)	Excel Open/Save	H:\Documents	Group Membership, *
Office (auto-detect version)	Office Templates	S:\Microsoft Office\Templates	Group Membership, *

If the folders specified above do not exist, they will be automatically created.

Remember that we previously mapped drive S: as a common folder available to all users.

9. Press the **OK** button again to return to ScriptLogic's main dialog box.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete. The MS Office settings will take effect the next time each user logs on to the network.

Lesson 10: Configure Mail Profile

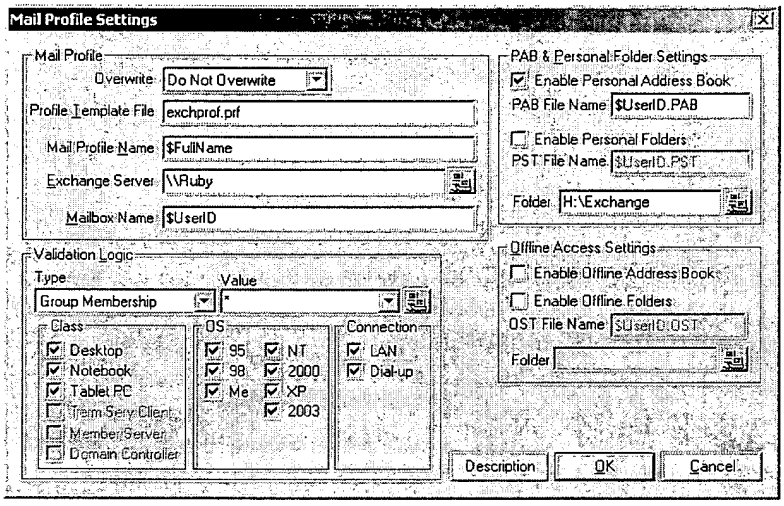
In this lesson, we will configure ScriptLogic to create Mail profiles for all Domain Users. A Mail profile is used to connect a client to their mailbox on the Exchange Server. The profile is stored on the client's workstation. The Way2Go Travel Agency's network contains an Exchange Server named *Ruby*. Each user has a mailbox on the Exchange Server. Each mailbox is defined with an alias or display name that is defined to match the user's network logon id.

▷ To enable Mail Profiles:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Mail Profile** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Select *Do Not Overwrite* from the **Overwrite** drop-down list. This option determines whether or not the Exchange profile will be newly created on the workstation. If a user profile exists with the same exact profile name, it will be preserved with its existing settings. However, if a default profile exists on the workstation using a different profile name, a new **Default** profile will be created. Assuming a new default profile is created, the user will have to perform a one-time reconfiguration of their default Outlook settings. These settings include the personal address book, personal folders, offline address book, offline folders, startup view, spell check, and auto-archive.
5. Enter a name to use for the **Mail Profile Name**. We will create profiles using the user's full name. Type in *$FullName* or select it from the Dynamic Variable selection list by pressing **F2**.
6. Enter the server name for the **Exchange Server**. In our example, we will enter *\\Ruby*.
7. Enter the **Mailbox Name** that corresponds to the user's mailbox on the Exchange Server. This should be done using a dynamic variable which is resolved by the logon process. The value of this variable is then resolved to match a mailbox on the Exchange server. Let's enter *$UserId*. In our case, this will resolve to the user's alias for the mailbox.

8. As a default for new profiles, we will enable **Personal Address Books**. They will be stored in the user's home directory so they are accessible from whatever workstation they log on to. Enter *H:\Exchange* for the location of the **Personal Address Book (PAB) folder**. Remember, H: was mapped as the user's home directory. This mapped drive will be available on any machine the user logs on to. If the Exchange folder does not exist in the user's home directory, it will be created. Check the **Enable Personal Address Book** check box. Leave the default for the **PAB File Name**.

The **Outlook** dialog box should look similar to the following:



9. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings. Press the **OK** button again to return to ScriptLogic's main menu.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete. The Mail Profile settings will take effect the next time each user logs on to the network.

Lesson 11: Launch Startup Application

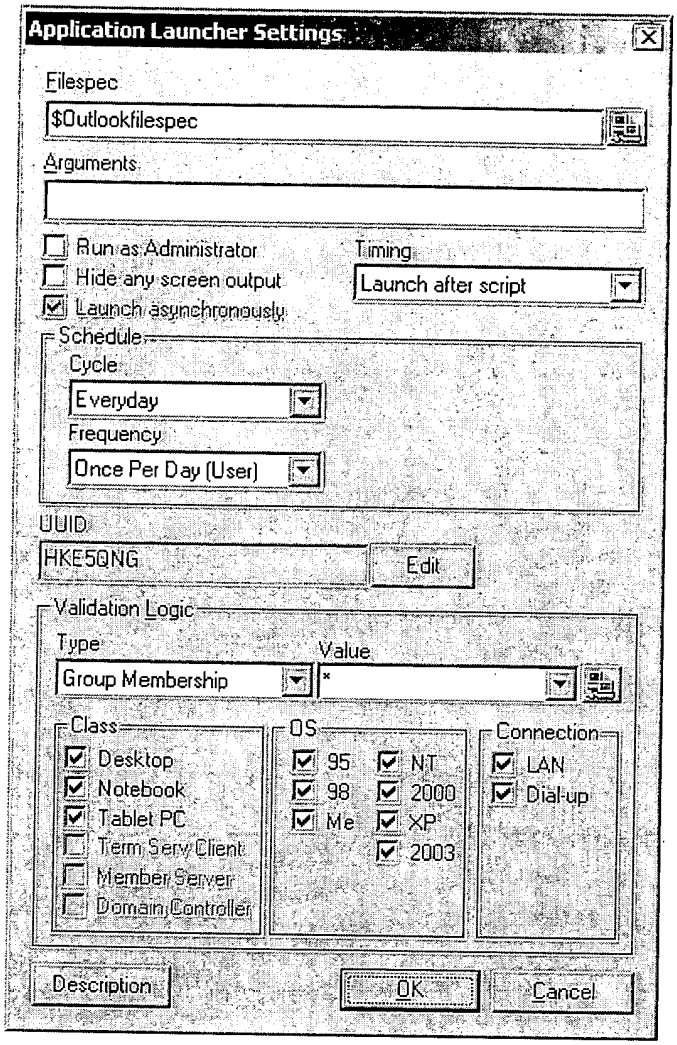
Way2Go's company policy dictates that upon logging on to the network, each user must check their email. To enforce this policy, we will configure ScriptLogic to automatically launch Outlook once a day for all employees.

▶ To enable this feature:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Application Launcher** tab.
3. Enter *$Outlookfilespec* in the **Filespec** field. This will launch Microsoft Outlook.

   If no path is specified in the Filespec field, Windows will automatically search the workstation's current directory, path, and Windows registered applications for the specified application. If a path is specified, the path is searched for the application. If the application is not found, it is not loaded.
4. Accept the default Launch Options. Since this application should only be launched once a day, we will set the **Cycle** entries to *Everyday, Once Per Day (User)*. This means Outlook will be automatically launched everyday the first time each employee logs onto the network.
5. The **Validation Logic** should be set to our defaults.

The **Application Launcher Settings** dialog box should look like the following:



6. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings. Press the **OK** button again to return to ScriptLogic's main dialog box.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete. The automatic launching of Outlook will occur the next time each user logs on to the network.

Applications that are launched using the Application Launcher are executed under the security privileges of the user unless the **Run as Administrator** checkbox is set.

Way2Go Travel wishes to have each client to display a company created wallpaper file. Although this can be done easily on the Client Configurations **Display** tab, they want each department to have a different wallpaper file. This can be done by using the Application Launcher to copy the appropriate wallpaper image to the client using the correct validation logic.

There will be several entries in the application launcher dialog, each will copy the appropriate wallpaper image file to the clients %windir% folder. The Display tab will be set to show the wallpaper.

To copy the wallpaper file to the %windir% folder:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Application Launcher** tab.
3. Enter *cmd.exe* in the **Filespec** field.
4. Enter */c copy "$Netlogon\accounting.bmp" "%windir%\wallpaper.bmp"* in the **Arguments** field.
5. Check the **Run as Administrator** checkbox. This is necessary as access to the system32 folder requires elevated privileges.
6. Accept the default Schedule Options. Since this application should only be launched once a day, we will set the **Cycle** entries to *Everyday, Once Per Day (User).*
7. Set the **Validation Logic Type** for *Group Membership* and the **Value** to *Acctg.* The accounting.bmp image will be copied for all users in the Accounting group.
8. Manually place *accounting.bmp* into the NETLOGON folders of the Domain Controllers.
9. Select the **Display** tab. Set the **Wallpaper File** entry to *wallpaper.bmp.*

Other application launcher settings like this one may be made for other departments.

Lesson 12: Configure Registry Settings

To personalize the network logon prompt, you have decided to implement the following registry setting that will change the logon prompt to something a little more user friendly. This can be accomplished by a registry modification. To avoid having to manually change the registry on every workstation, ScriptLogic can perform registry changes during the logon process.

▷ To implement this registry setting:

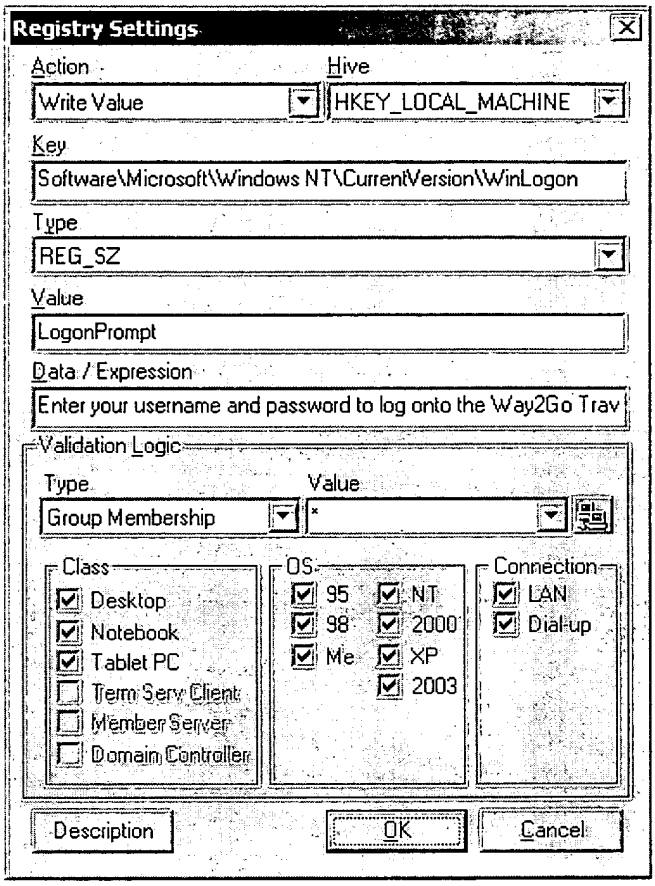
1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Registry** tab and press the **Add** button.
3. Select *WriteValue* from the **Action** drop-down list.
4. Select *HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE* from the **Hive** drop-down list.
5. Enter the following into the **Key** field:

   Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WinLogon

   If the key does not already exist, it will be created.
6. Select *REG_SZ* from the **Type** drop-down list.
7. Enter *LogonPrompt* into the **Value** field.
8. Enter the customized logon text into the **Data/Expression** field.

   Enter your username and password to log onto the Way2Go Travel Agency's network.
9. The **Validation Logic** should be set to our defaults of *Group Membership* for **Type** and ** (asterisk)* for the **Value**. The Operating System validation should be set to NT, 2000 and XP only as this registry setting is only applicable to these operating systems.

The **Registry Settings** dialog box should look like the following:



10. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings. Press the **OK** button again to return to ScriptLogic's main dialog box.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete. The Registry settings will take effect the next time each user logs on to the network.

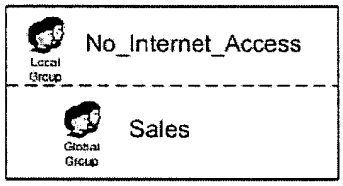
Lesson 13: Configuring Internet Settings

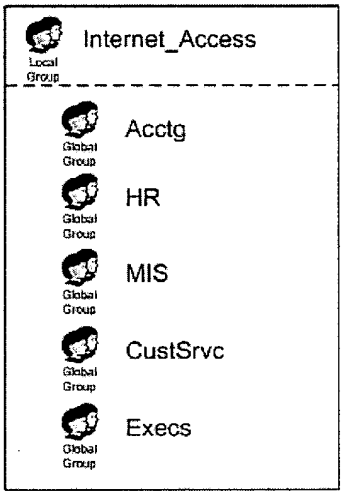
The Way2Go Travel Agency has a company Intranet for internal documents and policies. The use of Microsoft Internet Explorer is required on all workstations. You have decided to load the company's Intranet as the Internet Explorer startup page.

There are some employees that do not have access to get online. These users belong to the Sales department (Sales group). Since the company does not have a proxy server to filter out these users, we will configure ScriptLogic to handle this. This is referred to as a "poor man's proxy" since we can limit access to the internet without actually having a proxy server to do so. The members of the Sales group will be redirected to the company's intranet if they try to access the internet.

▶ To configure these settings:

1. We must first define two new local groups. Let's call them *Internet_Access* and *No_Internet_Access*. All groups will belong to the *Internet_ Access* group except the Sales group. The Sales group will be part of the *No_Internet_Access* group.



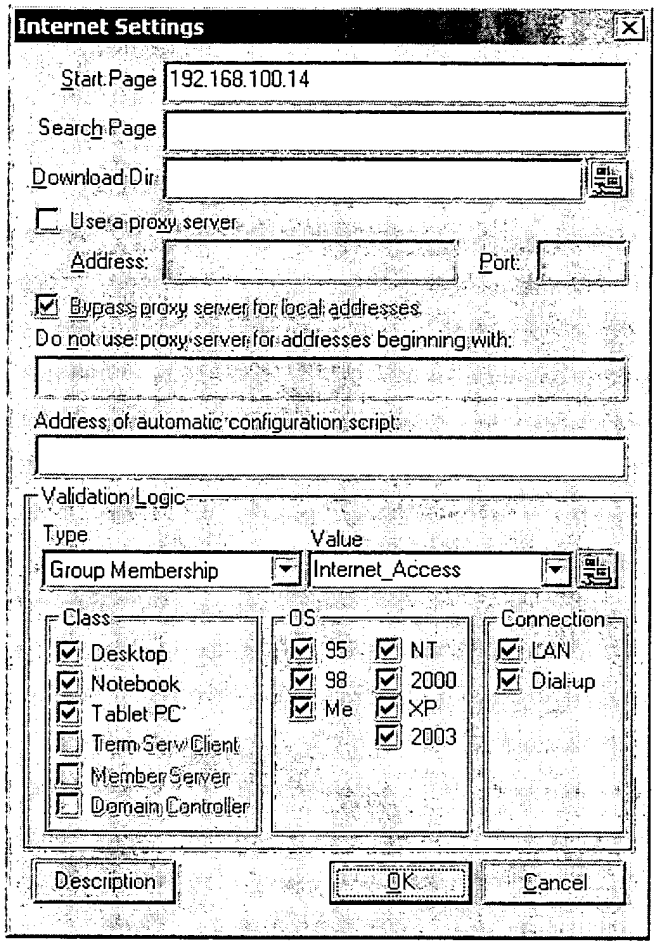


2. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
3. Select the **Internet** tab.
4. We will add two configurations to this list. Press the **Add** button.

5. The first configuration we will add is for the Internet Access domain group. Enter the address to the company Intranet for the **Start Page**. In this case, it is *192.168.100.14*. This is the IP address of the server where the intranet files exist.

6. Set the default **Validation Logic** to *Group Membership, Internet_Access* group. Press the **OK** button.

   The **Internet Settings** dialog box for the Internet_Access group should look like the following:

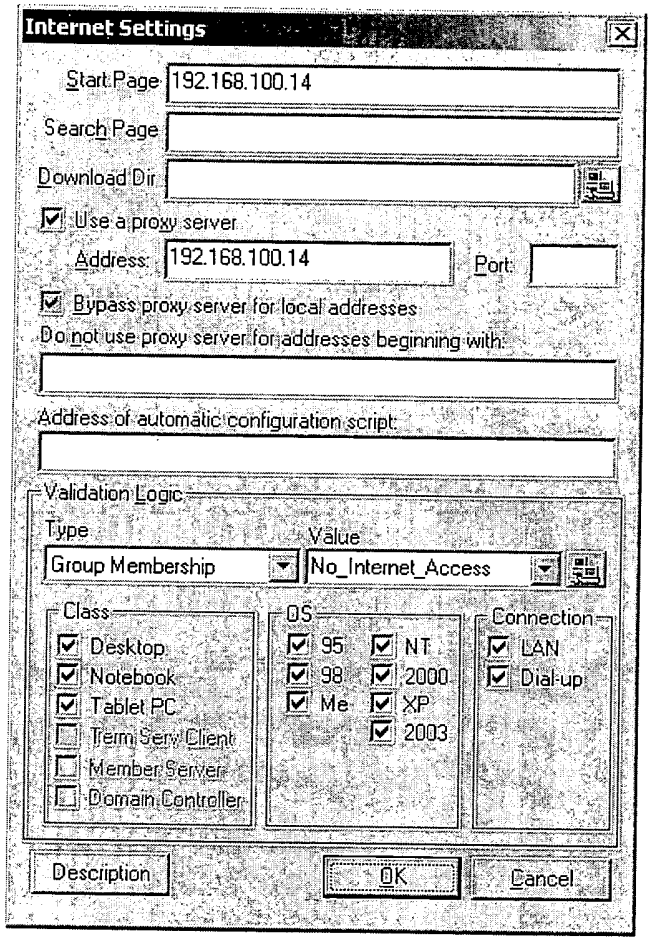


7. Back at the Internet settings list, highlight the entry we just added. Press the **Copy** button to configure the *No_Internet_Access* group.

8. In the **Internet Settings** dialog box, check the **Use a Proxy Server** check box.
9. We will set the IP address for the company Intranet as the Proxy Server **Address**, *192.168.100.14*.

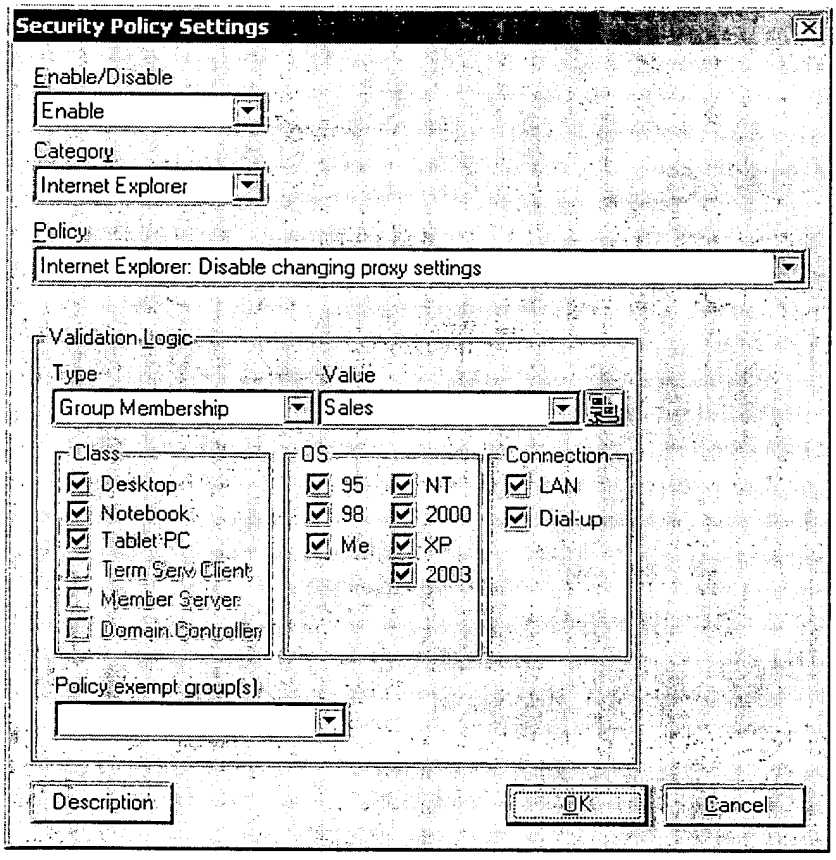
   When any user in the *No_Internet_Access* group tries to access the internet through this proxy address, they will be directed to the company's intranet page.
10. Change the **Validation Logic** to *Group Membership* for **Type** and *No_Internet_Access* for the **Value**.

    The **Internet Settings** dialog box for the No_Internet_Access group should look like the following:



11. Press the **OK** button to save this second configuration.
12. Now select the **Security Policies** tab. We must configure a policy to disable the changing of the proxy server configuration.
13. Press the **Add** button.
14. Select *Enable* from the **Enable/Disable** drop-down list. This will enable the selected policy.
15. Select *Internet Explorer* from the **Category** drop-down list.
16. Select the *Internet Explorer: Disable changing proxy settings* from the **Policy** drop-down list.
17. Modify the default **Validation Logic** to apply this policy for Group Membership, No_Internet_Access.

The Security Policy Settings dialog box should look like the following:



18. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings. Press the **OK** button again to return to ScriptLogic's main dialog box.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete. The settings will take effect the next time each user logs on to the network.

Lesson 14: Install a Service Pack

A new service pack for Windows 2000 (SP4) is available. ScriptLogic can easily deploy this update to all Windows 2000 client machines. In our example, we will apply this service pack to all W2K clients with the exception of one.

▷ Let's start by getting the service pack ready for deployment.

1. After downloading the service pack from Microsoft's web site, the file must be extracted into a folder where all users have a minimum of Read Only access. Extract the service pack with the following command at a command prompt:

   ```
   x:\My Downloads\W2KSP4 -X
   ```

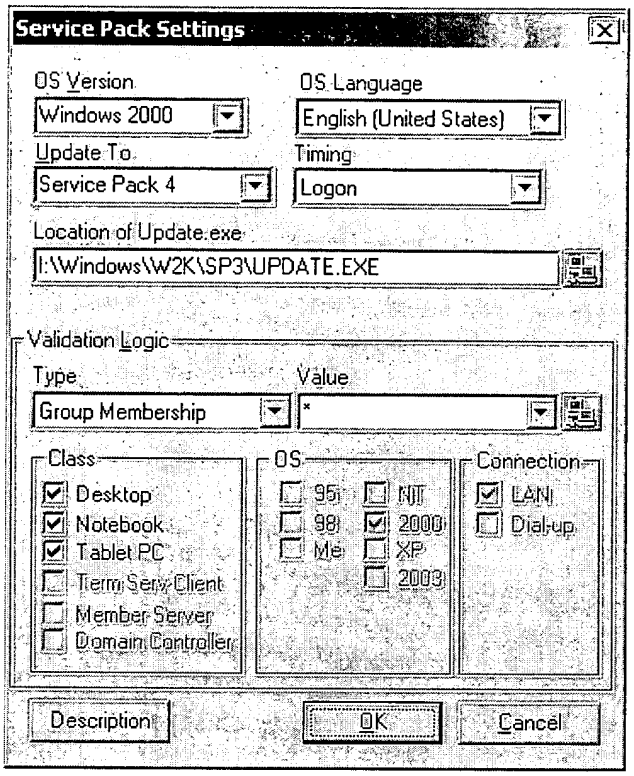
   You are prompted to select a location for the extracted file(s). The *UPDATE.EXE* file is placed into the specified folder. Choose the I:\Windows\W2K\SP4folder. This folder must exist before the file can be extracted to the folder.

   Remember, I: was mapped earlier to the \\Diamond\Installs share.

▷ Now, we can configure the ScriptLogic Service Pack tab to allow the installation of the Windows 2000 service pack.

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Service Pack** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Select the *Windows 2000* **OS Version** from the drop-down list.
5. Select the language of the service pack to be installed from the **Language** drop-down list..
6. Select *Service Pack 4* from the **Update to** drop-down list.
7. Select *Logoff* from the **Time** drop-down list.
8. Finally, enter the location where the *UPDATE.EXE* file can be found. Optionally, press the **Select File** button to locate the file. For the Way2Go Travel Agency, enter *I:\Windows\W2K\SP4\UPDATE.EXE*.

The **Service Pack Settings** dialog box should look like the following:



9. The **Validation Type** should be set to *Group Membership* and **Value** to * *(asterisk)*. The **Class Operating System** and **Connection** Type are automatically set.

10. Press the **OK** button to save the entry.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete. The service pack will be deployed when the user logs off the system.

The Way2Go Travel Agency has an employee that is the company's web developer. He is responsible for maintaining the company's web site. His work is done on his own personal computer and he does not want any software automatically installed to his computer. He prefers to install all software on his computer by himself. In order to take advantage of ScriptLogic's service pack deployment feature for all other employees, we can omit this user from receiving any service packs that might be installed, now, and in the future, without creating a special local group to accommodate him.

▶ Let's disable the deployment of all service packs for the web developer.

1. Have the employee create a special file in the root directory of the computer's system drive. The file should be called *SLNOCSD*. The file should not have any extension. The contents of this file can be anything or nothing at all as long as the file exists.
2. As long as this file exists on the employee's system drive, no service packs will be deployed on his machine regardless of the validation logic applied to the entry on the Service Pack tab.

Lesson 15: Legal Notice

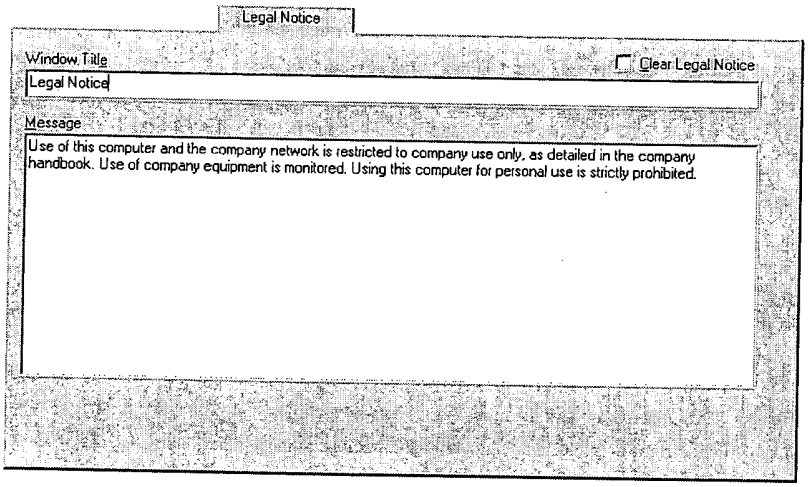
ScriptLogic provides a feature that enables a system-wide notice deployed to each user prior to the start of the logon process. This notice can provide information reminding all employees of your company policies regarding use of company equipment, Email, Internet access, etc. or any other message you would like to provide. You have been requested to implement this type of notice to all users of the network. The notice is displayed **before** the user authenticates to the domain.

▶ To enable this feature:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Legal Notice** tab.
3. Provide a **Window Title** for the Legal Notice Window. Let's type *Legal Notice* into this field.
4. Enter an appropriate message into the **Message** field area. You have put together the following message:

   Use of this computer and the company network is restricted to company use only, as detailed in the company handbook. Use of company equipment is monitored. Using this computer for personal use is strictly prohibited.

   The **Legal Notice** dialog box should look similar to the following:



5. Press the **OK** button to save the Legal Notice.

The legal notice will not become effective until theses changes are saved and replicated.

Lesson 16: Display a Custom Company Logo

An option exists in the Global Options dialog box to display a custom company logo instead of the default ScriptLogic logo as ScriptLogic executes during logon. You are requested to implement this using your company's logo.

▶ To display the logo:

1. After loading the ScriptLogic Manager, press the **Global Options** button. Select the **Visual** tab. Check the option to **Display custom graphic**.
2. Press the **Import** button. Locate the custom graphic file. Valid file types are bmp, rle, gif and jpg. Highlight the file and press the **OK** button. Importing the logo file copies the specified file into the slogic$ share.
3. Test the logo by pressing the **View** button. This will open the graphic image in a new window. Press the **Escape** button to close the *View* window.
4. Press the **OK** button to save the global visual option.

These changes will not take effect until they are saved and replicated.

Lesson 17: Incorporating A New Domain Controller

At this point, the Way2Go Travel Agency has decided to add an additional domain controller to accommodate their growing number of employees. The new domain controller will be called *Pearl*.

▶Configuring ScriptLogic to handle another domain controller is a simple process that the following steps will demonstrate:

1. Once the new domain controller is fully functional and attached to the network, we must configure ScriptLogic to see it. Open ScriptLogic on the Operations Master and press the **Server Manager** button.
2. In the *Server Manager* dialog box, press the **Add** button to add the new server to the list. Locate and select the new domain controller. When a server is added to the list it is automatically configured as a target for replication if the target path exists. The ScriptLogic service must be installed, started and set to grant service requests.

   To install the ScriptLogic Service, right-click on the service cell in the grid for the new server. Select *Install Service* from the popup menu. When prompted, enter the two unique sets of requested user credentials.
3. Replicate the ScriptLogic files to the new domain controller by pressing the Replicate Changes button.

The new domain controller is now ready to go. Any user authenticated by this server will receive the appropriate network settings.

Summary

Congratulations! You have completed the second tutorial.

This tutorial has demonstrated several ScriptLogic concepts that are needed when configuring your setup. It has shown how to migrate your existing network environment from batch file logon scripts into ScriptLogic. Although this tutorial has not detailed all possible situations (an impossible task), it has taken the common ground and has helped you to take the first step. Refer to the ScriptLogic Administrator's Guide for more detailed information on each configuration option available in the ScriptLogic Manager.

The next tutorial will demonstrate the use of ScriptLogic in a larger company with a Single-Master Domain model covering 4 locations. ScriptLogic will be used in a single location to configure the working environment of users at that location.

Case Study 3 - The ACME Corporation

The Company

The ACME Corporation is a national telemarketing company with four locations extending across the United States. They are headquartered in Dallas, TX. The company's headquarters is made up of approximately 400 employees. The other locations, located in Miami, New York, and Los Angeles have approximately 200, 500, and 300 clients respectively. Each location is connected through a Fractional T-1 Frame Relay.

The underlying network infrastructure follows a Single Master Domain model, using NT 4.0 servers. The company's headquarters represent the master domain, ACME-HQ. The master domain consists of a PDC and BDC at this location and an additional BDC at each of the other locations. The master domain's BDCs at each of the other locations are primarily used to authenticate users onto the master domain. There is a one-way non-transitive trust from each local domain to the master domain.

Each resource domain (ACME-NYC, ACME-MIA and ACME-LA) consists of its own local domain including a PDC and BDC as well as the master BDC. Other resources in these domains include network printers as well as Exchange servers. Clients at all locations are comprised of 98 and NT operating systems.

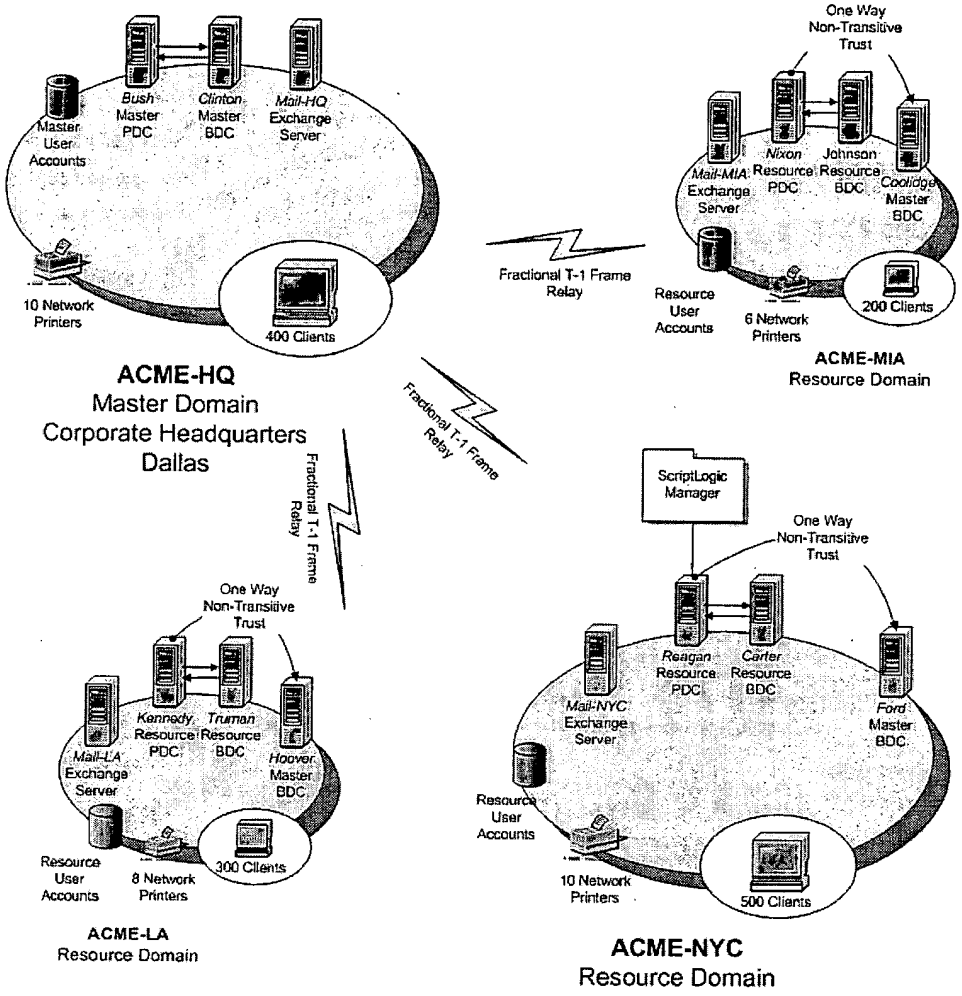
As is normally the case in the Single Master Domain model, user accounts are maintained by the master domain. The system administrator in charge of this domain at ACME headquarters is Charlie. Charlie is in charge of maintaining all user accounts, among other things. Each of the resource domains have their own network administrator who is in charge of allocating all resources in their own local domains.

ScriptLogic has recently been purchased by the New York location. Shelly is the network administrator at this location. The domain at this location is ACME-NYC. There is a problem implementing ScriptLogic in this domain model because the centralized user database is on a different domain than where ScriptLogic is installed on. Local administrators do not have access to modify the main user database. Shelly will have to get Charlie to modify her user's accounts.

As we progress through this case study, we will discuss how this domain model works with ScriptLogic. We will demonstrate how to correctly set up the user logon scripts and define groups in the local domain so local resources may be properly administered. The discussions will focus on the ACME-NYC and ACME-HQ domains, but the same ideas would be used on the other resource domains had they purchased ScriptLogic.

The following diagram illustrates the ACME Corporation's network, Single Master Domain model.

NT 4.0 Domain for the ACME Corporation (ACME-HQ)

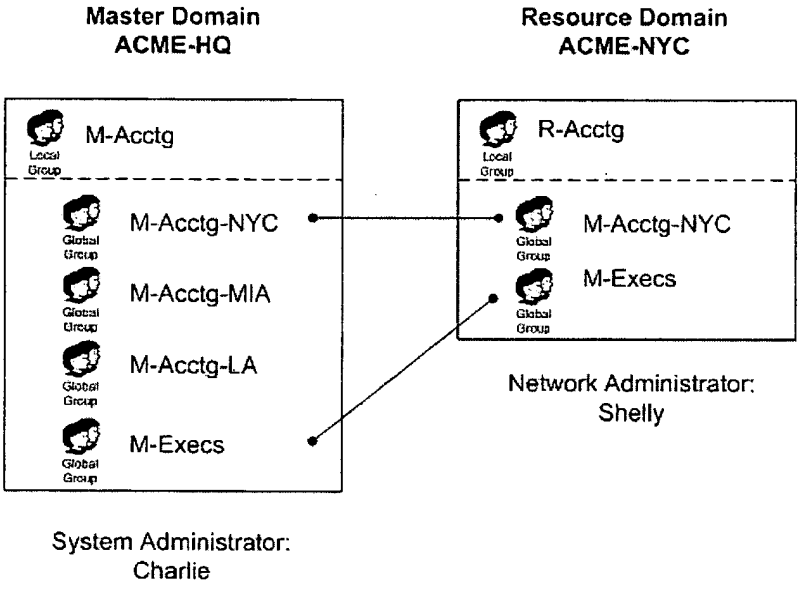


Group Definitions and User Accounts

In a Single Master Domain model, groups and user accounts are created and maintained on the master domain. Only the system administrator of the master domain (Charlie) has the appropriate permissions to update this database.

Shelly, the network administrator of the NYC Resource domain, is in charge of all groups and resources on her local domain.

A portion of the groups found on the ACME-HQ master domain and ACME-NYC resource domain is defined below:



This type of grouping strategy makes it easy to assign the correct users to a resource. No superfluous user definitions or groups are needed. The groups on the resource domain are not required for ScriptLogic but are needed in order to assign permissions to shared folders.

Lesson Overview

After installing ScriptLogic, the Manager's preferences and defaults should be defined. Setting the default Manager preferences provides for a more efficient session with ScriptLogic. The settings in Server Manager must be verified to ensure the required services are running and that data replication will copy the data to all necessary servers.

The first set of lessons will examine the ScriptLogic environment and demonstrate how to effectively set up the working environment by:

- defining default ScriptLogic preferences,
- setting profile options including logging, alerts and default validation logic, and
- configuring Server Manager.

The next set of lessons will demonstrate how to configure ScriptLogic to:

- define shared folders, home directories, and drive mappings,
- create mail profiles,
- customize MS Office settings,
- configure time synchronization,
- use message boxes,
- use Common folder redirection,
- enable custom scripting,
- assign logon scripts and
- replicate and test configuration settings.

Initializing the ScriptLogic Environment

Following the installation of ScriptLogic (detailed information regarding the installation of ScriptLogic can be found in Chapter 2, Installing ScriptLogic), the Global Options, Profile Options, Profile Manager and Preferences should be reviewed.

Global Options define customized settings that are used for all users executing the SLOGIC logon script. The manager Preferences provide for default descriptions, file paths and settings for miscellaneous prompts.

Profile Options and the Profile Manager allow the configuration of the default profile as well as the ability to add new profiles. Since ScriptLogic is installed at a single location of the ACME Corporation and will have an average number of configuration entries, a single profile will be used in the ScriptLogic Manager to handle the company's needs. ScriptLogic comes with a default profile which may be used right away or configured to meet certain specifications. Additional profiles may be added when necessary.

The Server Manager should also be configured. It is essential to have the managers configured properly before getting started. If they are not configured correctly, the users may not receive the most current ScriptLogic settings when they log on to the network.

Lesson 1: Setting Default Preferences

The **Manager Preferences** dialog box (**File ⇨ Preferences**) defines default values for several common prompts used throughout the manager as well as a default configuration description, file paths and Manager startup options. Modify these preferences as needed.

The Default Description is stored to each new client configuration entry in the Manager. ACME-NYC will use this description to save the userid of the user adding the configuration entry.

▷To configure the Default Description:

1. Select the **Edit** tab and provide the following default description in the **Default Description** field.

   Created by $Userid

2. Press the **OK** button to save the ScriptLogic preferences.

The ScriptLogic install creates an initial profile which will house all client configuration settings. Multiple profiles may be used to break up and validation different client configuration settings.

Setting the profiles validation logic is the next step. These validation logic settings provide a base that all client configurations will use. If a specific option is turned off in the profile's validation logic, it will not be available for use in any client configuration setting for the profile.

▷To configure the Profile's Validation logic:

1. Press the **Profile Manager** button from the Manager's main dialog box.
2. Select the specific profile to be modified. For the purposes of this tutorial there will only be a single profile called SLP0001. Highlight this profile and press the **Modify** button.
3. Since Way2Go does not have any Terminal Server Clients in use, the first logical step is to uncheck these options in the default dialog box.

   Uncheck the *Term Serv Client* Class check box. *Member Server* and *Domain Controller* should be unchecked by default.

   Check all of the Operating System boxes.

   Leave both Connection types checked.

4. Press the **OK** button to save the profiles options.

   All new client configuration entries will adhere to these validation logic rules. All unmarked settings will be disabled, preventing the use of them in the validation logic.

Lesson 2: Setting Profile Options

The ACME Corporation will make use of ScriptLogic's default profile for all of its client configurations. The default profile gets created upon installing ScriptLogic. Press the **Profile Options** button from the Manager's main dialog box to modify the selected profile's settings.

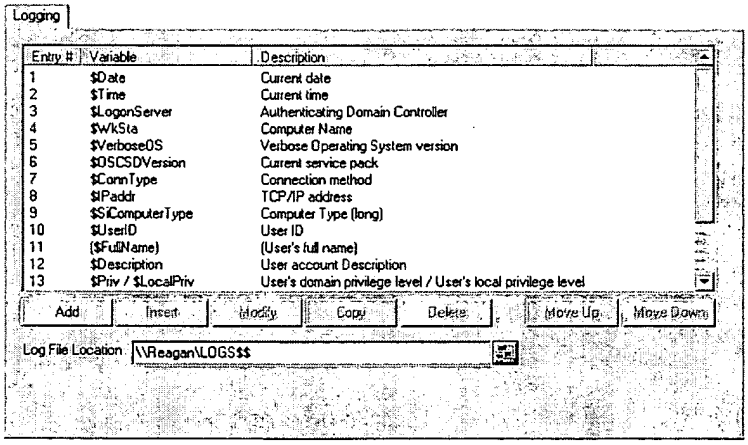
In order to use the default profile, we must customize it by making a few simple changes to the profile options. Profile Options include settings for Logging, Alerts and Default Validation.

Logging, the first tab in the Profile Options dialog, is an important feature of ScriptLogic. Logging tracks network log on usage by updating a log file(s) with important information about each user as they log onto the network. This information is stored in an Comma Separated Value (.CSV) file which can be viewed at any time. The information saved into the log file can be customized by manipulating the entries in the list on the Logging tab.

Press the **Add** or **Insert** button to add a new entry to the list or highlight an existing entry and press the **Modify** button to change it. The default installation creates seventeen log entries in the logging list.

Provide the **Log File Location**. This is where the log files will be written to. In this case, we will specify the *\\Reagan\LOGS$$ share*.

The **Logging** tab should look similar to the following:



A popular profile option is the customizable **Alerts**. Occurrences of certain events can be customized to popup a message box and/or update an event log. This alert can be directed to a user, administrator or both.

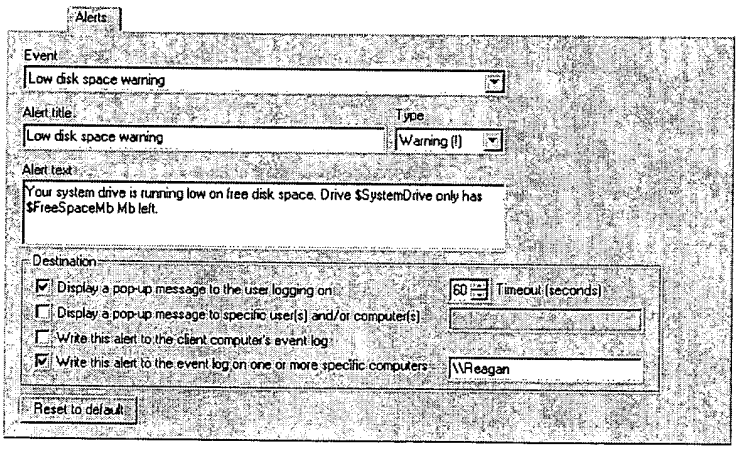
Shelly, the ACME-NYC administrator has decided to set an alert for the Low disk space warning for the workstations in her local domain. The alert will be set to immediately notify the user as well as update the administrator's event log.

Part of Shelly's morning routine among other things is to check the prior night's backup for any errors as well as the event log. The event log will have an entry for any user being notified about low disk space. If a user is constantly notified about this, Shelly will know that the user needs help in recovering free disk space.

▶To configure this alert:

1. Select the **Alerts** tab from the Profile Options dialog box.
2. Select *Low disk space warning* from the **Event** drop-down list.
3. Select *Warning (!)* from the **Type** drop-down list.
4. We will set two destinations for this event. Check the **Display a pop-up message to the user logging on** box. Leave the default timeout value set to *60* seconds. Check the **Write this alert to the event log on one or more specific computers** box. Set the field to *\\Reagan.* The event log on this server will be updated when this Alert occurs on any workstation. The **Display Title** and **Display Text** may be customized. All ScriptLogic dynamic variables and KiXtart macros may be used in the title and text fields.

The **Alerts** tab should look similar to the following:



Another common default setting is the Validation Logic defaults. This can be found on the **Default Validation** tab of the profile options. Setting up validation defaults here will make your job of configuring ScriptLogic easier. Once the logic is defined, it will not have to be defined again for each new configuration entry, unless further rules are required.

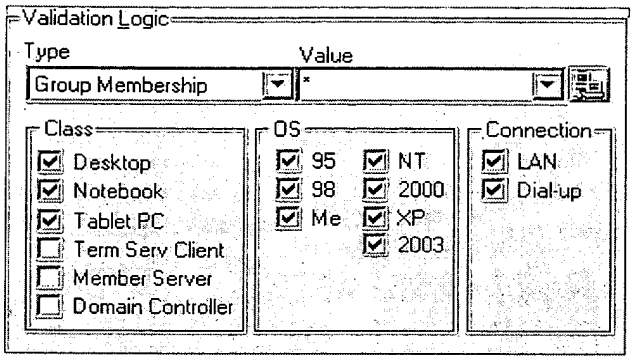
The ACME Corporation's workstations are comprised of a mixture of 98 and NT operating systems. The default validation logic will not be limited to certain operating systems or connection types. We will however remove Terminal Server Clients, Member Servers and Domain Controllers from our defaults.

▶To set the default validation logic:

1. Select the **Default Validation** tab from the Profile Options dialog box.
2. The **Type** of validation logic is used to determine how the logic is applied to each user. Select *Group Membership* from the first drop-down list. Type an * *(asterisk)* into the **Value** field. This setting will force the logic to validate based on the user's group membership. The asterisk (*) means all groups.
3. Check the Desktop and Portable **Classes** and uncheck the Term Serv Client, Member Server and Domain Controller Classes. Even though this company's network does not consist of all of the specified operating systems, we will check all of the operating system boxes. This will allow any workstation's operating system to be upgraded at any time without a network administrator having to modify all ScriptLogic entries. All **Connection Types** should be checked.

   Whenever a new entry is defined in any of the Client Configuration dialog boxes, these validation logic rules will automatically be used as the default. They may be overridden in any of the configurations dialog boxes.

The **Default Validation** tab should look similar to the following:



Unlike most of the configurations in ScriptLogic, the Profile Options will take effect on all new client configuration entries. Any entries entered prior to setting the default validation logic

Lesson 3: Server Manager Setup

Server Manager is used to configure Replication and manage the Script-Logic service.

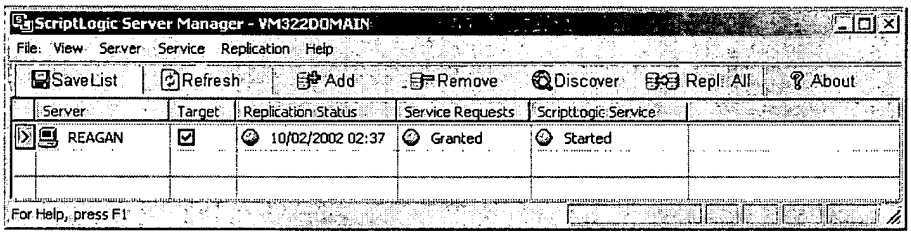
Replication is the act of duplicating information from one defined location to another. ScriptLogic uses replication to copy the ScriptLogic configurations to all domain controllers. These domain controllers must be defined in the Server Manager. By default, these are defined during the install of Script-Logic. However, if this list is incorrect or a domain controller has been added to or removed from the network, it must be updated.

ScriptLogic utilizes a service, called the ScriptLogic service, to provide the ability to perform tasks that require administrative rights without sacrificing user-level security at the workstation.

Server Manager monitors the status of this service on all domain controllers. The existence of this service should be confirmed to be in the Server Manager.

To confirm the list of server, press the **Server Manager** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box. If necessary, press the **Add** or **Remove** button to modify the list. Pressing the **Discover** button will query the domain for all domain controllers. The domain controllers are displayed, showing the status of each service.

The ACME-NYC domain has the following Service Manager setup:



Configuring ScriptLogic

Now that you have configured ScriptLogic's preferences and environment settings, it's time to implement several client configurations in ScriptLogic. This includes drive mappings for common and shared folders as well as home directories, Mail Profiles, MS Office settings, desktop shortcuts, time synchronization, message boxes, folder redirections, and custom scripts.

The rest of this tutorial will demonstrate several of these client configurations. It will also show you how to update ScriptLogic with a new domain controller.

Lesson 4: Drive Mapping

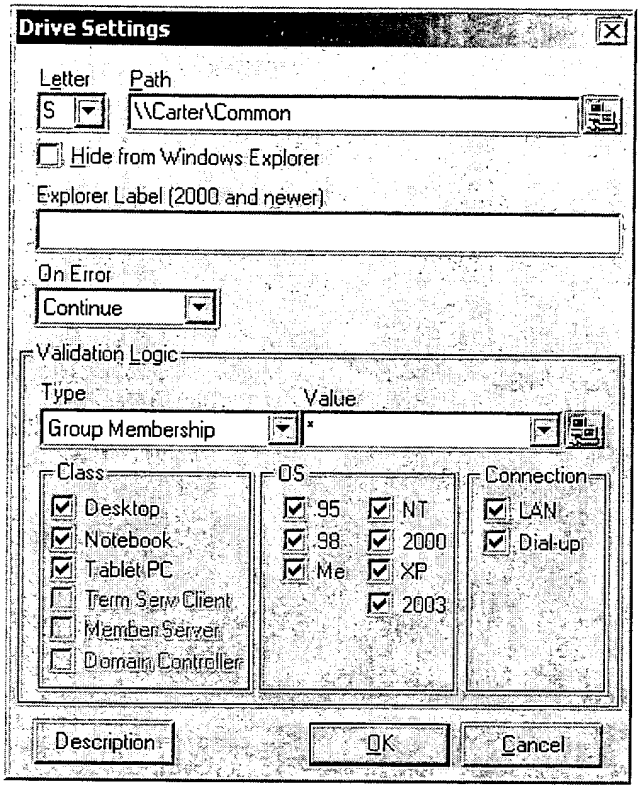
Drive Mappings provide easy access to commonly used folders. Mapped drives commonly point to folders on the network. When mapping a drive, a local drive letter is assigned to a specific folder on the network.

Shelly will implement a common shared folder that all users will have access to. This folder will be named *Common* and has a share name of *Common*. Drive S will be mapped to this folder. This folder exists on the *Carter* domain controller. The UNC for this folder is *\\Carter\Common*.

▶To implement the drive mapping:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Drives** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Choose drive letter *S* from the **Letter** drop-down list.
5. Specify the share that the drive will be mapped to in the **Shared Folder** field. In this case, it is *\\Carter\Common*.
6. Notice the validation logic settings. These should match our default settings created in lesson 2. Accept these default settings.

The **Drive Settings** dialog box will look like the following:



7. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.

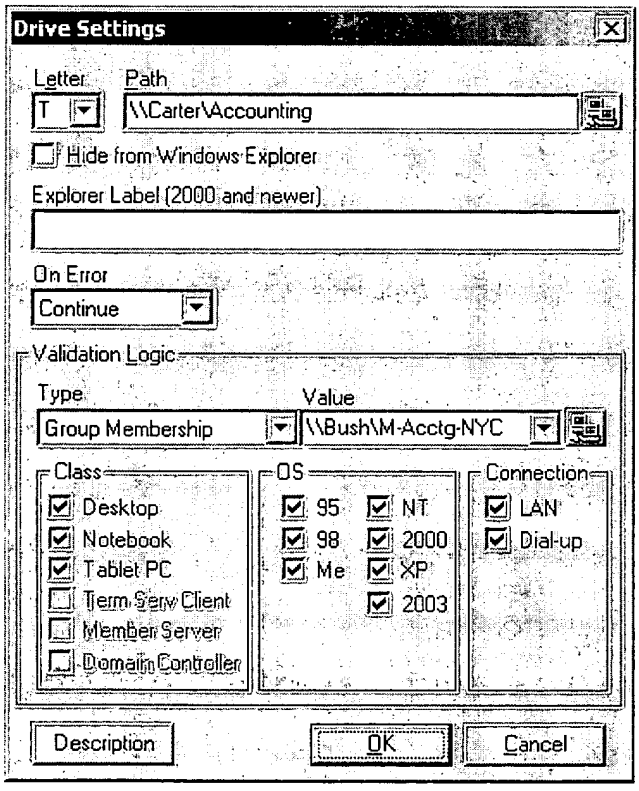
Shelly would also like to implement a shared group folder for the Accounting department. Only employees within that department (plus Administrators) will have access to this folder. This folder will exist on the *Carter* domain controller and will be named *Accounting*. This folder will have a share name of *Accounting*. Drive T will be mapped to this folder. The UNC for this folder is *\\Carter\Accounting*.

To limit access to this folder, the folder must be shared and appropriate permissions must be assigned to it. Shelly assigns the *R-Acctg* and *Domain Admins* groups (of the resource domain) *Full Control* permissions to this share.

►To implement the mapping of this share:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Drives** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Choose drive letter *T* from the **Letter** drop-down list.
5. Specify the share that the drive will be mapped to in the **Shared Folder** field. In this case, it is *\\Carter\Accounting*.
6. Although we will still use the validation logic **Type** of Group Membership, we will limit the group to the Accounting department only. Specify *\\Bush\M-Acctg-NYC* as this group in the **Value** field. This will assign the drive mapping to all users who are part of the M-Acctg group. A group from the master domain is used in the ScriptLogic setting because the master domain is where users are authenticated.

   The **Drive Settings** dialog box will look like the following:



7. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.

Now it's time to configure user home directories. Shelly would like to continue to use her user's current home directories but would like for ScriptLogic to handle the administration of them. She wants the home directories to be root mapped. Once ScriptLogic is configured to map to these drives, the users can log on from any workstation and still have their drive mappings to their own home directory. This is especially important for this company because the telemarketing agents work in shifts and share workstations. This will automatically map the current user of the workstation to their own home directory.

The Root Mapping concept originates from the Novell Netware operating system. It essentially allows a drive to be mapped to a directory that looks and acts like a root directory instead of a subdirectory. Root Mapping to the user's home directory provides a simple path to the directory. Since all other user directories on the drive are invisible to the user, there is no confusion as to where the directory is. The user does not have to search for their folder among the other user's folders, thereby making it faster to find what they are looking for.

For example, if drive Y: is declared as the user's home directory in the UMD applet, FFlintstone's directory is referenced as Y:\Users*FFlintstone*. However, if the drive is root mapped, it is referenced as Y:\. The mapped drive, Y:\, is automatically treated as Y:\Users*FFlintstone*.

User Manager for Domains (UMD) allows each user's profile to be set up with home directory locations. All employees of ACME have home directories set up in the user database. The drive is set to *Y* and the location is set to ***ResourceDomainServer****Users**%UserName%*. The Home Directory field on the master domain points to the resource domain's user folders. For employees working in the ACME-NYC domain, this is set to *Carter**Users**%UserName%*.

After the User's folder is created, it must be shared and permissions must be assigned to it. This must be done by the resource domain's administrator since the directory exists on the resource domain. By default, the user is automatically assigned access to the folder. The Administrator must also be given full access to it. The Administrator should be given access to this directory for the purposes of daily backups and administration needs.

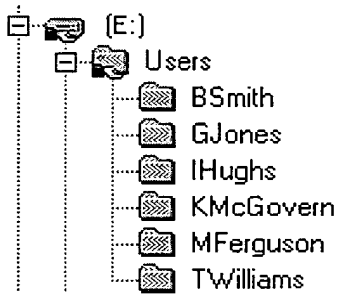
An alternative to manually sharing user folders and applying permissions for new employee accounts is through AutoShare. In the case of a Single Master Domain model, AutoShare cannot be used because the SAM database is stored on a different domain than the home directory folders.

To grant the Administrator access to this folder, load Windows Explorer and navigate to the Y:\Users folder. Expand the folder to show each user folder beneath it. Right-click on each user folder and select **Properties**. Select the **Security** tab. Press the **Permissions** button. You will see that only the user has Full Control access to this folder. Press the **Add...** button and double-click *Domain Admins* from the selection list. Set the **Type of Access** to *Full Control*. Press the **OK** button twice. Back at the **Properties** dialog box, select the **Sharing** tab. Select the **Shared As** button to share the folder. The share name is set to the user id.

For security purposes, it is recommended to make the folder a hidden share. This means that the folder does not appear when users are browsing the network using Windows Explorer or Network Neighborhood. A hidden share has a dollar ($) sign appended to the end of the share name. For example, an employee named John Doe will have a shared folder named JDOE$.

Press the **OK** button to save the user information. At this time, the user folder is shared and the User and Administrator both have access to it.

Complete the above process for each user folder. Once this process is complete, you should have a base User's folder with each individual user's folder shared as follows:



Now that all user folders have been created, we will use ScriptLogic to root map the home directories to drive H:.

►To implement the root mapping:

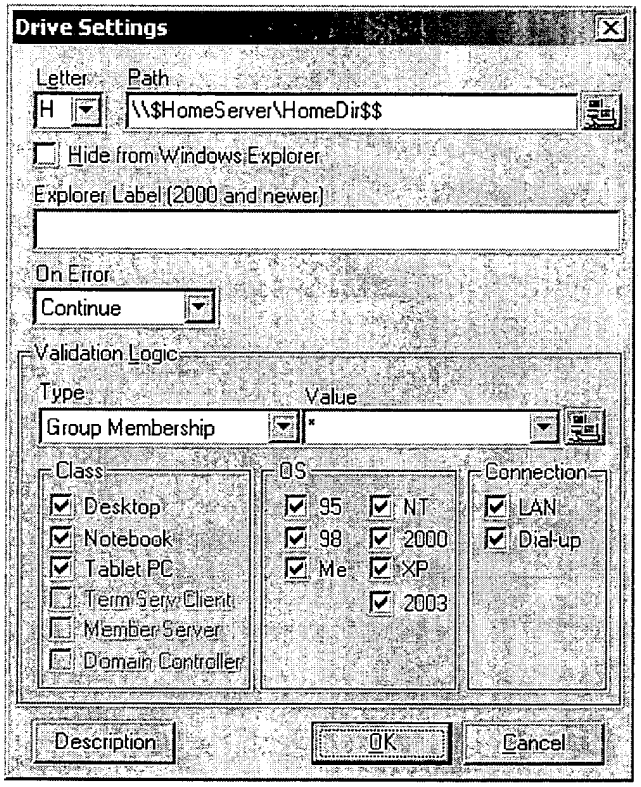
1. Load the ScriptLogic Manager and press the **Client Configuration** button. Select the **Drives** tab. Press the **Add** button.
2. Choose drive letter *H* from the **Letter** drop-down list.
3. The **Shared Folder** field will consist of two ScriptLogic predefined dynamic variables, *$HomeServer* and *$HomeDir*. Set it to *\\$HomeServer\$HomeDir$$*. Using these dynamic variables allow us to create a single entry in the **Drives** tab versus a separate entry per user.

The values of the dynamic variables change depending on the user that is logging on to the network.

$HomeServer represents the user's home directory server as defined in the user account, in this case, \\Carter. $HomeDir represents the folder specified as the user's home directory (\users\FFlintstone). Be sure to add a double dollar ($$) sign at the end of the Shared Folder specification. Since the KiXtart engine interprets strings during execution and dynamic variables begin with a dollar ($) sign, we must specify two so that KiXtart knows that a dynamic variable does not follow. The single dollar sign is used to indicate the mapped drive is a hidden share.

4. Accept the default validation logic settings. This will cause the mapped drive to be defined for users in all groups defined in the ACME-NYC domain.

   The **Drive Settings** dialog box should be similar to the following:



5. Press the **OK** button to save the drive configuration.

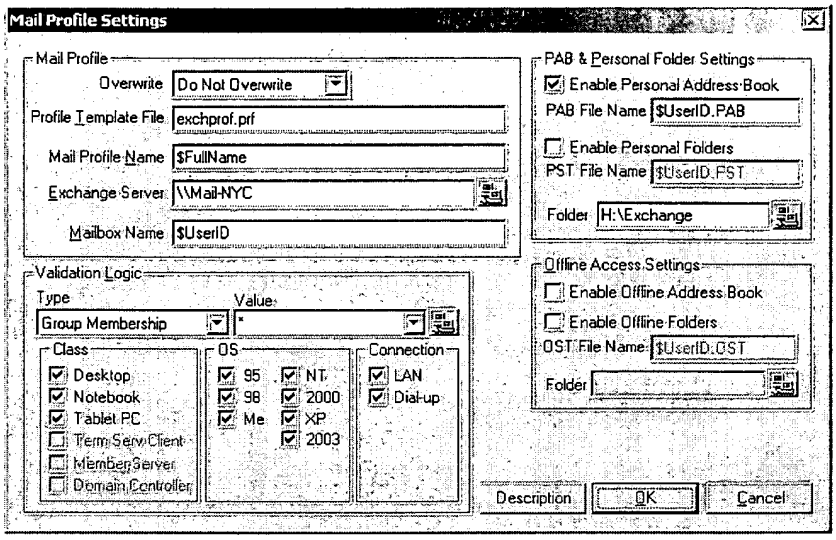
Lesson 5: Mail Profiles

In this lesson, we will configure ScriptLogic to create Mail profiles for all Domain Users in the ACME-NYC domain. Mail profiles are used to connect a client to a mailbox on the Exchange Server. The profile is stored on the client's workstation. Each domain in the ACME Corporation has its own Exchange Server named *Mail*. Each user has a mailbox on the Exchange Server attached to their local domain. Each mailbox is defined with an alias that is defined to match each user's network logon id.

▶To implement Mail Profiles:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Mail Profile** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Select *Do Not Overwrite* from the **Overwrite** drop-down list. This option determines whether or not the Exchange profile will be created on the workstation. If a Mail profile exists with the same exact profile name, it will be preserved with its existing settings. However, if a default profile exists on the workstation using a different profile name, a new **Default** profile will be created.
5. Enter a name to use for the **Mail Profile Name**. We will create profiles using the user's full name. Type in *$FullName* or select it from the Dynamic Variable selection list by pressing **F2**.
6. Enter the server name for the **Exchange Server**. In our example, we will enter *\\Mail-NYC*.
7. Enter the **Mailbox Name** that corresponds to the user's mailbox on the Exchange Server. This should be done using a dynamic variable which is resolved by the logon process. The value of this variable is then resolved to match a mailbox on the Exchange server. Let's enter *$UserId*. In our case, this will resolve to the user's alias for the mailbox.
8. As a default for new profiles, we will enable **Personal Address Books**. They will be stored in the user's home directory so they are accessible from whatever workstation they log on to. Enter *H:\Exchange* for the location of the **Personal Address Book (PAB) folder**. Remember, H: was mapped as each user's home directory. This mapped drive will be available on any machine the user logs on to. If the Exchange folder does not exist in the user's home directory, it will be created. Check the **Enable Personal Address Book** check box. Leave the default for the **PAB File Name**.

The **Mail Profile Settings** dialog box should look similar to the following:



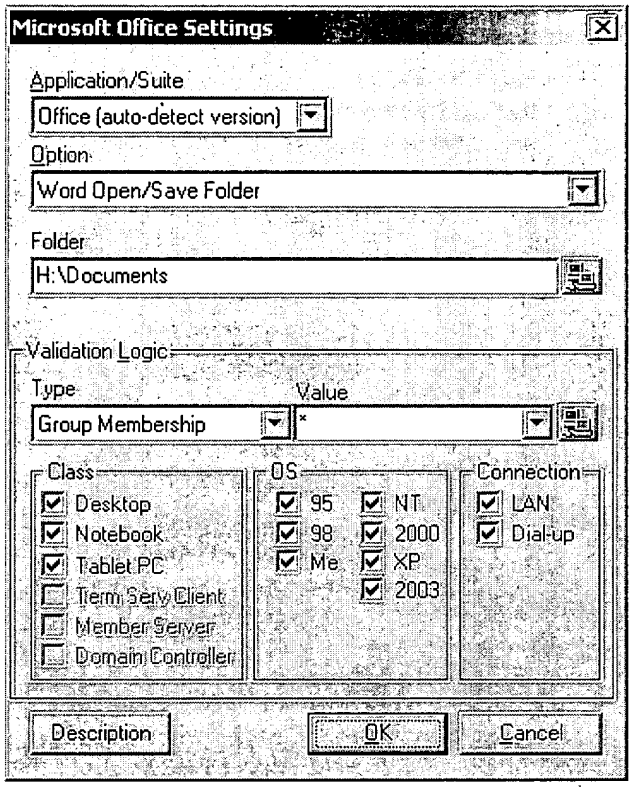
Lesson 6: MS Office Settings

Since drive H: is mapped as the user's home directory, we can use the *H:\Documents* folder to store Microsoft Office documents. This is beneficial to the user for two reasons. First, the documents in the home directory are backed up daily. Second, the user's documents are available on whichever machine the user logs on to. Other common files such as clip art and templates should be stored on the network in our mapped drive S: in order to enable shared use of common clip art and template files.

►To implement MS Office Settings:

1. To define these paths using ScriptLogic, press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **MS Office** tab.
3. We will add several configurations to this list. Press the **Add** button.
4. Choose *Office (auto-detect version)* from the **Application/Suite** drop-down list.
5. Select *Word Open/Save Folder* from the **Option** drop-down list. This specifies the default folder to use when Word opens and saves documents.
6. Specify the folder to use for the documents in the **Folder** field. Since we have mapped Drive H: as our user's home directory, we can simply enter *H:\Documents*. This will store and retrieve documents from each user's own home directory.
7. The **Validation Type** should be set to our default of *Group Membership* and a **Value** of ** (asterisk)*.

The **Microsoft Office Settings** dialog box should look like the following:



8. Repeat steps 3 - 7 using the following configurations:

Application/Suite	*Option*	*Folder*	*Validation Logic Type*
Office (auto-detect version)	Word Clip Art	S:\Microsoft Office\Clip Art	Group Membership, *
Office (auto-detect version)	Excel Open/Save	H:\Documents	Group Membership, *
Office (auto-detect version)	Office Templates	S:\Microsoft Office\Templates	Group Membership, *

If the folders above do not exist, they will be automatically created.

Remember that we previously mapped drive S: as a common folder available to all users.

9. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.

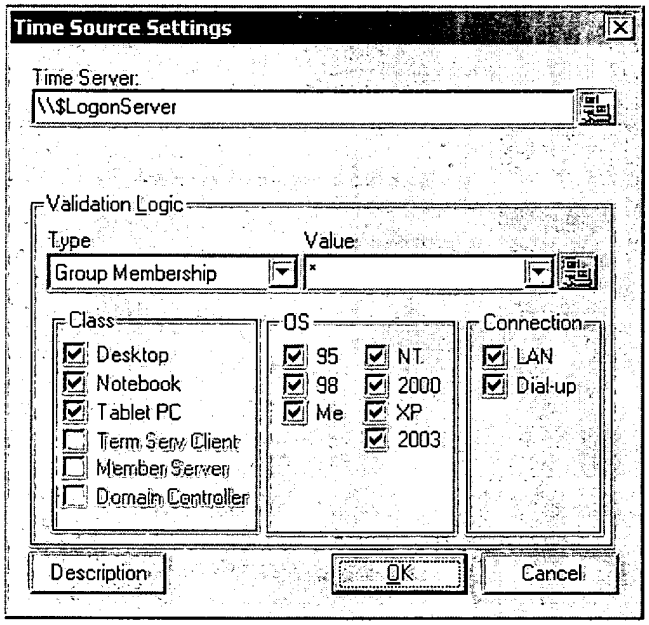
Lesson 7: Time Synch

Time Synchronization allows the clock on the user workstations to be synchronized with a network time source.

▶To configure a time source:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **General** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Specify the server that the workstation will use to synch its clock with. In our case, we will specify \\$LogonServer for the authenticating domain controller.
5. Now for the **Validation Logic**. We will use our validation logic default **Type** of *Group Membership* and **Value** of ** (asterisk).*

   The **Time Server Data** dialog box should now look similar to the following:



6. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.

Lesson 8: Message Box

The Message Box is a useful tool to display warnings or informational text to users after their log on has been authenticated. This differs from the Legal Notice as described in Case Study 2.

We will define a message box for all users to remind all employees in the ACME-NYC domain of the upcoming company meeting.

▷To implement Message Boxes:

1. To enable this feature, press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Message Boxes** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Enter the text for the **Window Title**. This will be placed in the title bar of the message box dialog. We will enter a simple caption, *Reminder.*
5. Enter the text for the actual message to appear to the user in the **Message** field.

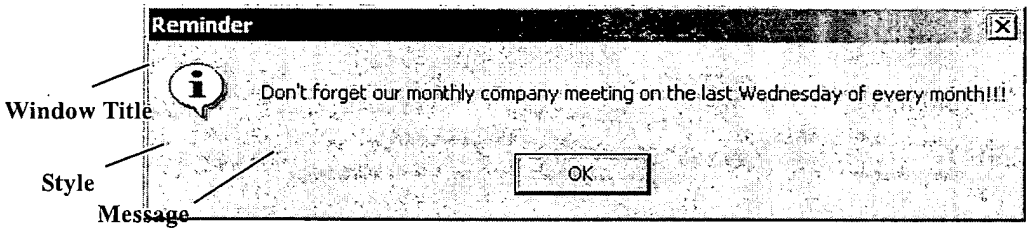
   Don't forget our monthly company meeting on the last Wednesday of every month!!!
6. Select a **Style** from the drop-down list. We will select *Information (i)* for our reminder message. Each style defines a different icon for the window.
7. Provide a **Timeout Value** of seven (7) seconds for the message dialog box. The dialog box will automatically disappear after *seven (7)* seconds. Set this to zero for no timeout value. The user will have to press the OK button to remove the message from their display.

8. Now, we must decide how often and when to have this message display. There are several options to choose from. For our company, we will display the message every Wednesday, each time they log onto the network.

   Select *Day of Week, Wednesday* for the **cycle** of the message box.

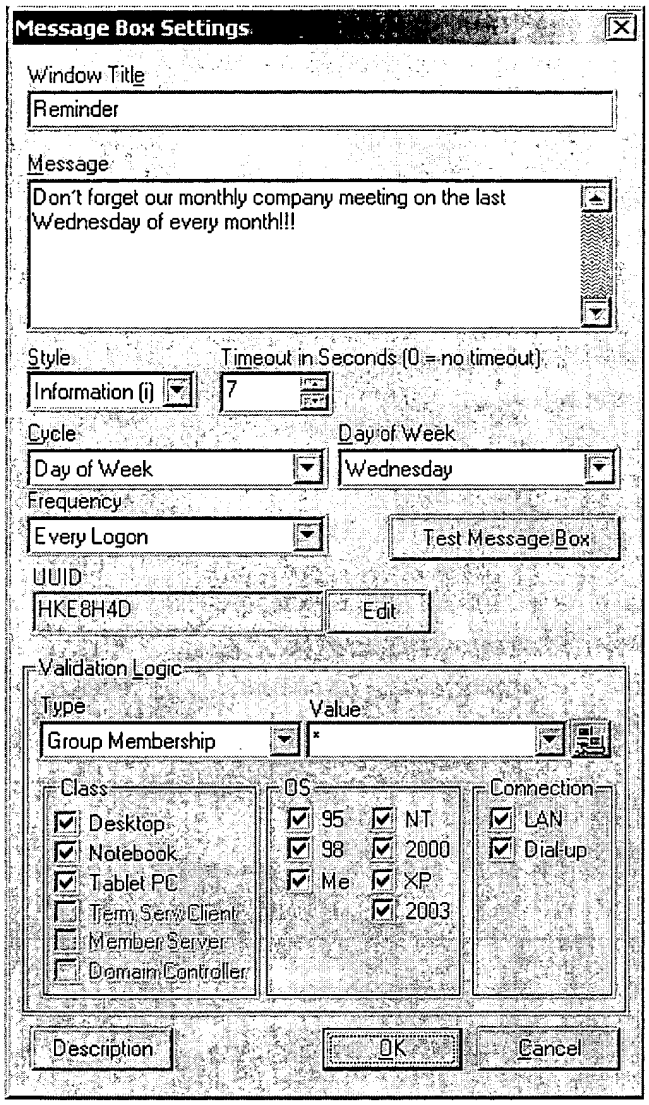
   Select a **Frequency** of *Every Logon*.

   Once the top half of the dialog box is filled out, press the **Test Message Box** button to see how the message will look.



9. Keep the default **Validation Logic** settings.

The **Message Box Settings** dialog box should now look similar to the following:



10. Press the **OK** button to save the new settings.

Lesson 9: Common Folder Redirection

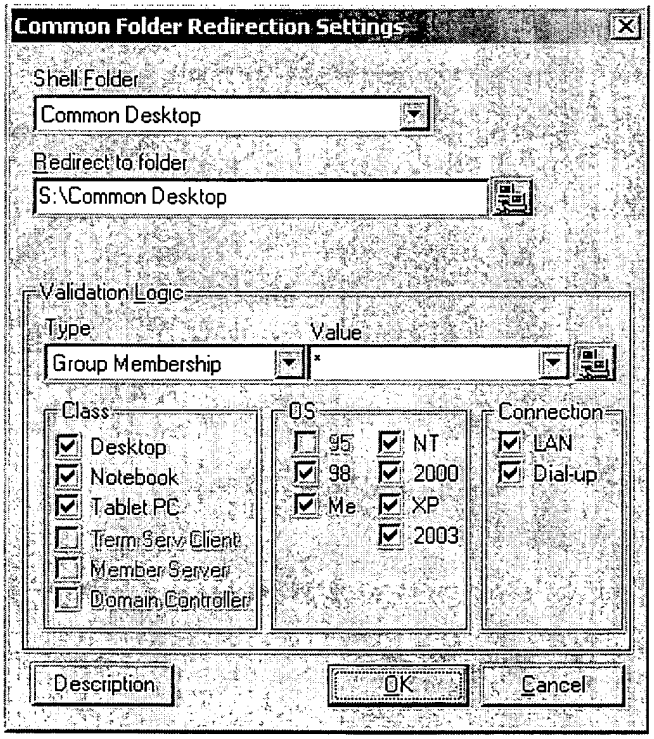
In order to have every employee retain a common base desktop, we can have the "All Users" Desktop" stored on a network share. This is simply done by an entry on the Common Folder Redirection tab. Any shortcut that should be shown on all users desktops should be created in this Common Desktop folder. Users can still modify their desktop and add their own shortcuts to it.

▶To enable this feature:

1. Press the **Client Configuration** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.
2. Select the **Common Folder Redirection** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Select *Common Desktop* from the **Shell Folder** drop-down list.
5. Set the **Path** to *S:\Common Desktop*.

   Remember that drive S was mapped to \\Carter\Common in lesson 6.
6. Keep the default **Validation Logic** settings.

   The **Common Folder Redirection** dialog box should look like the following:



Lesson 10: Writing and Implementing Custom Scripts

Using ScriptLogic's Custom Script Manager, KiXtart scripts can be used to provide additional functionality to the wealth of possible configurations that ScriptLogic provides. Additional tasks may include specialized registry settings, automated software deployment, or dynamic configurations of software or registry settings based on the current user.

Custom scripts may be a handwritten section of code that is pertinent to your specific environment or a script that has been shared with the public community. Scripts can be downloaded from a number of different sources. For more detail on obtaining custom scripts, refer to the custom script section in the Administrator's Guide.

The first custom script that we will implement for ACME is a script that has been shared with the public and can be downloaded from ScriptLogic's web site using the following link:

http://www.scriptlogic.com/support/customscripts/C1020.asp

This script is numbered C1020. It will dynamically configure the document properties (User Full Name, Initials, and Company) of Word 97/2000 based on the user logging on to the machine.

▶To add this script to ScriptLogic's logon repertoire, we will use the Custom Script Manager.

1. Press the **Custom Scripting** button from the ScriptLogic Manager's main dialog box.
2. Select the **Post-Engine Scripts** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Enter the location and name of the script to execute. Optionally, press the Script selection button to locate the script. For script C1020, enter *\\Reagan\Program Files\ScriptLogic Manager\SLScripts\C1020.kix*.

   The contents of C1020.kix contain the following KiXtart script code:

```
; * Update MS Office 8.0 or 9.0's Common UserInfo [Begin] *
; The MS Word UserInfo is stored in the registry as Unicode.
; This routine basically interleaves the strings with 00's
; simulating the Unicode equivalent of US-English.
; ** Do not use this routine on localized OS versions other
; than US-English. **
; The User's Full Name will be extracted from UMD.
; The User's (3) Initials will be extracted from UMD's
; Description Field,
; provided they are preceded with a pound symbol somewhere
; in the Description
; field. Example of Description Field in UMD: [Network
; Administrator #ABC      ]
; The User's Company needs to be supplied on the next line.
```

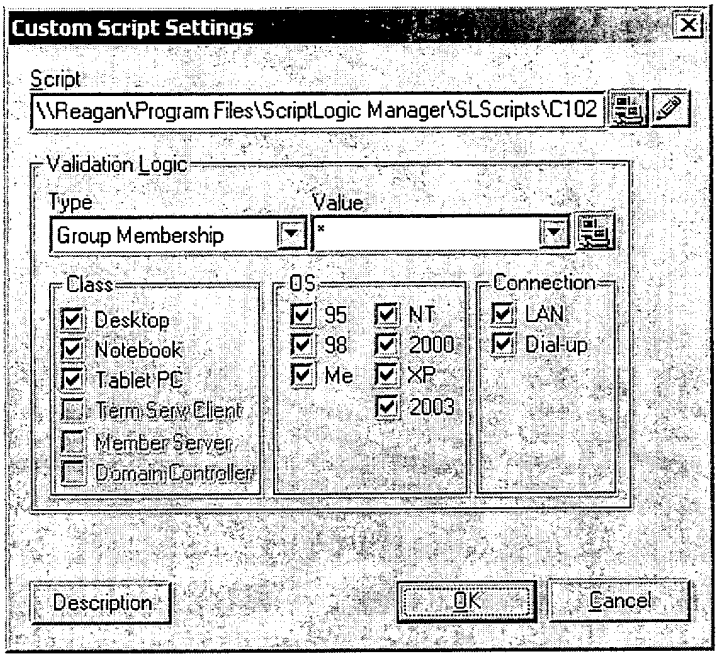
```
$Company='ACME Corporation - New York'
if existkey('$HKCUSM\Office')=0
   $x=1
   $RegExp=''
   while $X<len(''+$Company)+1
      $RegExp=$RegExp+dectohex(asc(substr($Company,$x,1)))+'00'
     $x=$x+1
  loop
  $RegExp=$RegExp+'0000'
  $RegKey='$HKCUSM\Office\9.0\Common\UserInfo' ; Office 2000
  if existkey('$RegKey')=0
     $result=writevalue('$RegKey','Company','$RegExp','REG_BINARY')
  endif
  $RegKey='$HKCUSM\Office\8.0\Common\UserInfo' ; Office 97
  if existkey('$RegKey')=0
     $result=writevalue('$RegKey','Company','$RegExp','REG_BINARY')
  endif
  $x=1
  $RegExp=''
  while $X<len(''+$FullName)+1
     $RegExp=$RegExp+dectohex(asc(substr($FullName,$x,1)))+'00'
    $x=$x+1
  loop
  $RegExp=$RegExp+'0000'
  $RegKey='$HKCUSM\Office\9.0\Common\UserInfo' ; Office 2000
  if existkey('$RegKey')=0
    $result=writevalue('$RegKey','UserName','$RegExp','REG_BINARY')
  endif
  $RegKey='$HKCUSM\Office\8.0\Common\UserInfo' ; Office 97
  if existkey('$RegKey')=0
    $result=writevalue('$RegKey','UserName','$RegExp','REG_BINARY')
  endif
  if $Initials
     $x=1
     $RegExp=''
     while $X<len(''+$Initials)+1
        $RegExp=$RegExp+dectohex(asc(substr($Initials,$x,1)))+'00'
       $x=$x+1
     loop
     $RegExp=$RegExp+'0000'
     $RegKey='$HKCUSM\Office\9.0\Common\UserInfo' ; Office 2000
     if existkey('$RegKey')=0
        $result=writevalue('$RegKey','UserInitials','$RegExp','REG_BINARY')
     endif
     $RegKey='$HKCUSM\Office\8.0\Common\UserInfo' ; Office 97
     if existkey('$RegKey')=0
        $result=writevalue('$RegKey','UserInitials','$RegExp','REG_BINARY')
     endif
  endif
endif
; * Update MS Office 8.0 or 9.0's Common UserInfo [End] *
RETURN ; ** Last line of file - Do not remove
```

5. To enter a description of the script, press the **Description** button. Let's enter the following for the above script:

   Word 97/2000 Customized User Information settings

6. We will keep our default **Validation Logic** settings.

   The **Custom Script Data** dialog box should look like the following:



7. Press the **OK** button to save the settings for this script.

Now as each user loads and creates Word documents, their own user information including company name as given in the script, full name (retrieved from UMD as specified in the script notes) and initials (retrieved from UMD as specified in the script notes) will be stored with the document.

Another very useful custom script is one that enables the network administrator to enable and password protect a screen saver for all NTx clients. This script (C1021) can be downloaded from the ScriptLogic web site using the following link:

http://www.scriptlogic.com/support/customscripts/C1021.asp

▶To add this script to ScriptLogic, we will use the Custom Script Manager again.

1. Press the **Custom Scripting** button from the ScriptLogic Manager's main dialog box.
2. Select the **Post-Engine Scripts** tab.
3. Press the **Add** button.
4. Enter the location and name of the script to execute. Optionally, press the Script selection button to locate the script. For script C1021, enter *\\Reagan\Program Files\ScriptLogic Manager\SLScripts\C1021.kix.*

   The contents of C1021.kix contain the following KiXtart script code:

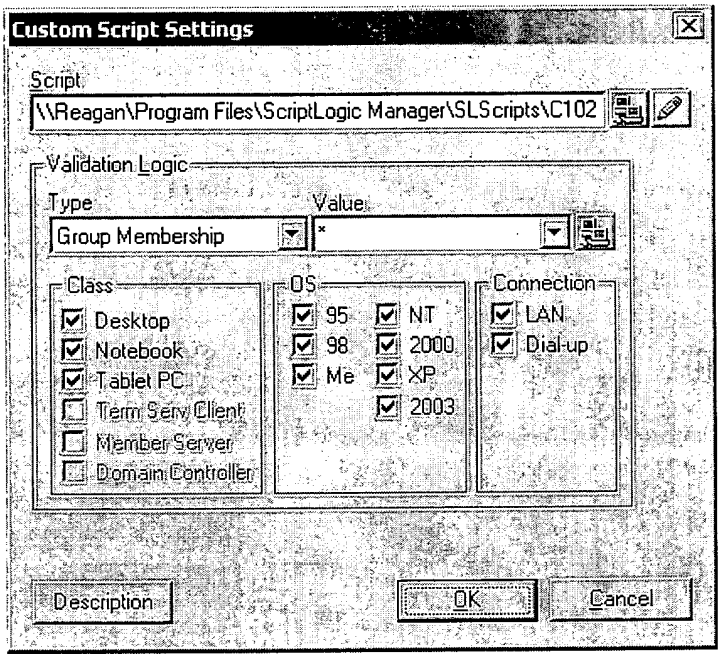
```
; * Force Screen Saver settings for NT systems [Begin] *
; * Allows for different settings for TermServers, Servers and
; Workstations *
; * This will not take effect until the next time the system is
; rebooted...
; * Possible settings:
; *   $SsActive: 1=On, 0=Off
; *   $SsUsePW:  1=Password protected, 0=No password
; *   $SsWait:   # seconds before screen saver activates.
; *   $SsName:   name of screen saver (e.g. logon.scr)
if existkey($HKLM+'\System\CurentControlSet\Control\Terminal
    Server')=0
  $TerminalServer=1
endif
if ingroup('Domain Users') and $OStype='NT'
  $RegKey='$HKCU\Control Panel\Desktop'
  select
  case $TerminalServer
    $SsActive='1'
    $SsUsePW='1'
    $SsWait='600'
    $SsName='logon.scr'
  case $NTtype='Server'
    $SsActive='1'
    $SsUsePW='1'
    $SsWait='600'
    $SsName='logon.scr'
  case 1 ; Workstation
    $SsActive='1'
    $SsUsePW='1'
    $SsWait='600'
    $SsName='logon.scr'
  endselect
  $result=writevalue('$RegKey','ScreenSaveActive','$SsActive','REG_SZ')
  $result=writevalue('$RegKey','ScreenSaverIsSecure','$SsUsePW','REG_SZ')
  $result=writevalue('$RegKey','ScreenSaveTimeOut','$SsWait','REG_SZ')
  $result=writevalue('$RegKey','SCRNSAVE.EXE','$DllDir\$SsName','REG_SZ')
endif
; * Force Screen Saver settings for NT systems [End] *
RETURN ; ** Last line of file - Do not remove
```

5. Press the **Description** button and enter a simple description of the script. Let's enter the following for the above script:

   Force Screen Saver Settings

6. We will keep our default Validation Logic settings of *Group Membership, * (all groups)*. We can keep our default settings for this script because the actual scripting code checks the Group and Operating System to confirm the user is a member of the Domain Users Group and their operating system is NT.

   The **Custom Script Data** dialog box should look like the following:



7. Press the **OK** button to save the settings for this script. Press the **OK** button again to return to ScriptLogic's main menu.

Be sure to **Save** and **Replicate** these changes when all configurations are complete. The settings will take effect the next time each user logs on to the network.

As each Domain User logs onto the network, if they are using an NT operating system their screen save options are automatically set.

The screen saver used in the custom script may be changed as well as the status of the screen saver, password protection, and activation time. Simply press the Edit Script button, , and the script code will open in the editor specified in the File Paths dialog box.

The final script we will add is an AntiVirus script. At one time or another, a virus is sure to get through your antivirus protection scheme. This script is used as your last defense against a possible infection. The script disassociates common extensions from Windows Script Host, as well as cleans up the VBS.LoveLetter.A and AnnaKournakova viruses, implements patches defined in Microsoft's Security Bulletin (MS99-032) among other things. The full description of this custom script can be found on the ScriptLogic web site. The script number is C1030.

►To implement this script:

1. Download the script from the web site using the following link:

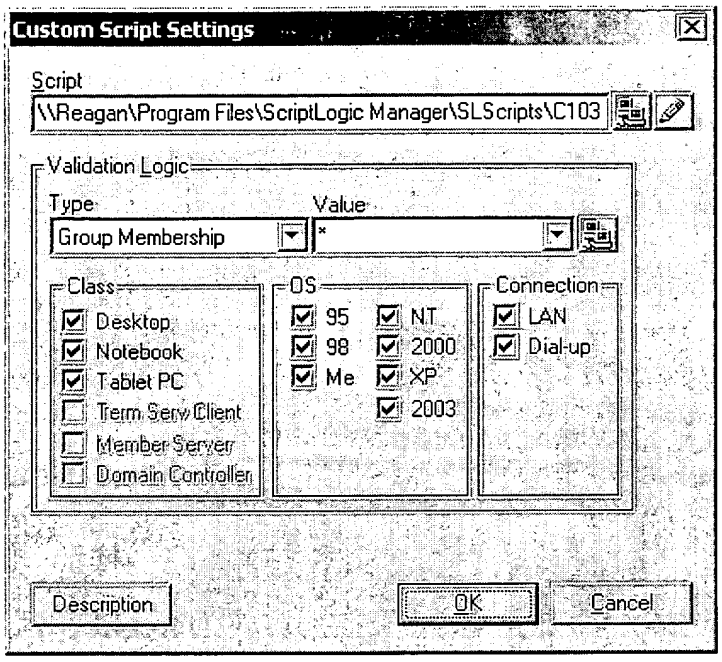
   http://www.scriptlogic.com/support/customscripts/C1030.asp

2. Click on the above link and download the zip file. Once the file is downloaded, extract the .KIX script file from the zip file. In this example, we will extract the file to the *\\Reagan\Program Files\ScriptLogic Manager\SLScripts* share.
3. Press the **Custom Scripting** button from the ScriptLogic Manager's main dialog box.
4. Select the **Post-Engine Scripts** tab.
5. Press the **Add** button.
6. Enter the location and name of the script to execute. Optionally, press the Script selection button to locate the script. Enter *\\Reagan\Program Files\ScriptLogic Manager\SLScripts\C1030.kix*.
7. Enter a simple description of the script in the **Description** field. Let's enter the following for the above script:

   Last Defense - AntiVirus

8. We will keep our default **Validation Type** setting of *Group Membership* and **Value** of ** (asterisk)*. We want all users to be protected by this script.

The **Custom Script Data** dialog box should look like the following:



9. Press the **OK** button to save the settings for this script.

Lesson 11: Assigning Logon Scripts

Since Shelly does not have access to the master user database (located on the ACME-HQ domain), she will have to get Charlie to modify the logon script for users of the ACME-NYC resource domain.

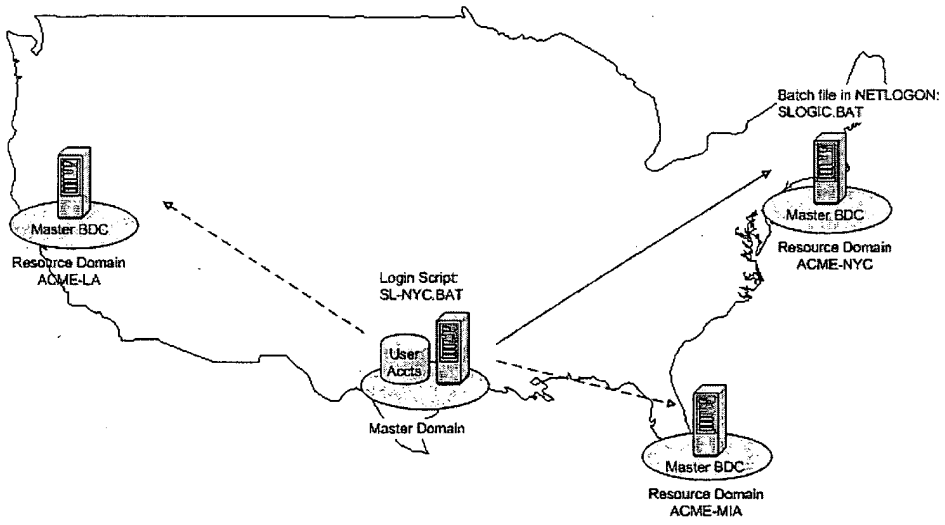
The logon script used by ScriptLogic is called *SLOGIC.BAT* and can by found in the NETLOGON share of the PDC. However, in the Single Master Domain model, the PDC that ScriptLogic is installed on is not the same PDC that the user database exists on. The PDCs are part of two different domains.

The user must be authenticated by the master domain and ScriptLogic must execute on the resource domain. What logon script should be used? Since ScriptLogic is nonexistent on the Master domain, the SLOGIC logon script does not exist.

In order for these users to execute ScriptLogic, Charlie, the system administrator at the company's headquarters must assign a special logon script to each user that belongs to the ACME-NYC domain. The logon script he will use will be a simple batch file that will be placed in the NETLOGON share of the master domain. This special batch file will consist of the following commands:

```
SL-NYC.BAT
@echo off
CALL \\REAGAN\NETLOGON\SLOGIC.BAT
```

When a user logs onto the network, they are authenticated by the master domain. Once successfully authenticated, the logon script (*SL-NYC.BAT*) is executed. The simple logon script calls the ScriptLogic logon script (*SLOGIC.BAT*) on the resource domain.



Lesson 12: Replication and Testing

Now that all of our configurations have been entered into the ScriptLogic Manager, it is time to replicate and test the configurations.

You will notice an LED located on the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box. This LED will be either Red, Yellow or Green. If the LED is Red, you must save all configuration information. A Yellow LED indicates that all changes have been saved, and the data is ready to be replicated. A Green LED shows that all configuration information has been saved and replicated.

To save the configuration information, press the **Save Changes** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box.

To replicate the data, press the **Replicate Changes** button from the ScriptLogic Manager main dialog box. Data will be replicated to all servers specified in the Server Manager.

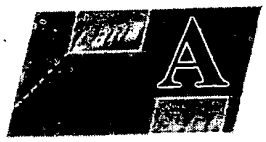
Once all information is successfully saved and replicated, it is time to test the configurations.

If you find any problems with any of the configurations, go back to the lesson that describes the necessary actions and confirm all settings.

Summary

Congratulations! You have completed the tutorial. This advanced tutorial has demonstrated how to configure ScriptLogic within a Single Master Domain model. We have demonstrated several common configurations to show you how to configure them within this domain model.

Appendix A - Tutorial Features



The chart below details ScriptLogic features that can be found in the Case Study's. Several of the features are demonstrated in more than one tutorial but based on the tutorial's own context.

	Tutorial 1	Tutorial 2	Tutorial 3
Profile Options			
Logging			✓
Alerts			✓
Default Validation Logic	✓	✓	✓
Preferences			
Default Description	✓	✓	✓
Replication Manager Setup	✓	✓	✓
Service Manager Setup	✓	✓	✓
Assign Logon Script	✓	✓	✓
Drive Mapping			
Public Shared Drive	✓	✓	✓
Group Shared Drive	✓	✓	✓
Home Directories (Root Map)	✓	✓	✓
Printer Mapping	✓	✓	
Mail Profiles	✓	✓	✓
Environment Variables	✓	✓	
Search Paths	✓		
Shortcuts	✓		
Internet Settings			
Default Startup Page	✓	✓	
Default Download Directory	✓		
Poor Mans Proxy		✓	
AutoShare		✓	
MS Office Default Paths		✓	✓
Application Launcher		✓	
Registry		✓	
Security Policy		✓	
Install Service Pack		✓	
Legal Notice		✓	
Custom Logon Logo		✓	
Adding a New Domain Controller		✓	
Profile Options			
Time Synchronization			✓
Message Box			✓
Common Folder Redirection			✓
Custom Scripts			✓

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